

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1900.

NO. 110.

Received a Few More

## Khaki Brooches

Challoner & Mitchell, JEWELERS,

47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

## THE WESTSIDE



### SPECIAL HOSEIERY SALE

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

Ladies Summer Hosiery.

### BARGAINS.

We use the term advisedly. We have raised the word "Bargain" to a dignified position in connection with "The Westside." These bargains are occasioned by an over-abundance of stock, but are EMPHATICALLY BARGAINS.

#### Children's Summer Hosiery.

35 Dozen Children's Black or White Hose, sizes 4 to 6, ribbed or plain, regular value 20c. to 25c. a pair. SALE PRICE 12c. PAIR. SIZES 6 to 8 15c. PAIR.

#### Ladies' Fast Black Hose.

Double Soles, Spliced Ankles, Hermsdorf Dye, usual 25c. pair. SALE PRICE 15c. PAIR.

#### Ladies' Tan or Black Hose.

Regular value 35c. a pair. SALE PRICE 20c. PAIR.

#### Silk Plaited Hosiery.

20 Dozen Ladies' Silk Plaited Hose, Opera Shades. Regular value 75c. a pair. SALE PRICE 50c. PAIR. 14 Dozen Ladies' Black Silk Hose, with Lace Ankles. Usual \$1.10 Quality. SALE PRICE 75c. PAIR.

#### Lisle Thread Hose.

15 Dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Ingram Colors, regular 50c. pair. SALE PRICE 35c. PAIR.

If you would save money attend the Great Remnant Sale at

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

## THOSE WHO HESITATE



To investigate the exceptional opportunities we are offering purchasers to obtain Groceries at prices that so closely approach the "cost" line, are neglecting to save money. You ask why we should be able to sell so cheap? Our answer is: "We sell for CASH, consider our large stock and the great number of sales we make daily." GRANULATED SUGAR ..... 17 lbs. \$1 PINT FRUIT JARS ..... 75c. dozen QUART FRUIT JARS ..... 90c. dozen HALF-GALLON FRUIT JARS \$1.25 dozen

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools, Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers, Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

## NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

## J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE BY WHITE LABOR.

### Negligee Top Shirts, Tweed Pants,

And the Strong and Durable Ironclad Overalls, Blouses, Jumpers, etc.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

## FOR SALE, CHEAP

50 acres, within 3 miles of Post Office, beautifully situated at head of the Arm; large water frontage and well sheltered.

APPLY B.C. Land & Investment Agency. 40 Government St.

### Real Bargains This Week

2 Lots fronting on Park, with 6 roomed house, 24 fruit trees, etc., for \$1,100. 5 roomed cottage, bath, laundry, hot and cold water, 9 fruit trees, etc., East End, only \$1,200. Lot, with two story house, View street must be sold at once, all in good repair, cheap \$1,200. 10 LOTS-5 roomed cottage, Pandora avenue, with water, \$5. 4 roomed house, North Park street, only \$12. 5 roomed cottage, Johnson street, for \$3. Modern stores and offices in MacGregor block, opposite Orford; rents moderate to permanent tenants. Private funds to loan at low rates. Fire Insurance, etc.

P. G. MACGREGOR, 92 GOVERNMENT STREET.

### Mount Sicker Townsite

THE FUTURE ROSSLAND OF VANCOUVER ISLAND. The Mount Sicker Company have decided to place this townsite on the market for sale. For the next thirty days we will sell corner lots at \$75 and inside lots at \$50. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in three months, one-third in six months; and to the first ten purchasers who will erect buildings on their lots we will make a reduction of fifty per cent. in price of lots. The townsite adjoins the celebrated Lenora Mine, which is shipping sixty tons of ore daily. This is a chance for investment not to be missed. Full particulars can be obtained and plans seen at the office of

F. G. RICHARDS & CO. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGT., SOLE AGENTS.

## Lee & Fraser

Real Estate Agents.

10-Roomed house and seven lots for \$2,500. Belleville St., beautiful building lot 1,200.

Large lot, James Bay, for 500.

5-Roomed cottage and large lot, James Bay, price only 1,500.

For Sale—One of the best chicken ranches on Vancouver Island, consisting of 15 acres, 6-roomed, hard finished dwelling, good chicken houses, etc., price only \$1,500, a snap.

7-Roomed, 2 story house, sewer connection \$1,300.

## FIRE LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

9 and 11 Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

## FROM LIVERPOOL

THE A1 SHIP

## LYDERHORN

Sails During September

Freight rates with 10 per cent. primeage: Weight, 15c. per ton; measurement, 12c. 6d. per ton.

R. P. RITNET & CO., LD. Agents.

## W. JONES,

AUCTIONEER,

Real Estate and General Commission Agent.

Furniture, Real Estate; Farm Stock sold on commission; highest prices obtained; satisfaction guaranteed. Furnished and unfurnished residences to rent and for sale in all parts. All business strictly confidential.

THE CITY AUCTION MART,

73 and 73 1/2 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

### Notice to the Public.

During my absence from the province the tailoring business will be carried on under the management of Mr. M. A. McLean. We guarantee to all our customers that orders entrusted to him will be executed in our usual satisfactory manner.

W. D. KINNAIRD,

THE CASE TAILOR, 92 JOHNSON STREET.

## Dr. S. M. Hartman

DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Clot Palace and Improved Dental Plate. All dental work warranted first-class. Office: 115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The name alone is a guarantee of Purity and High-Class Goods.



## Gooderham & Worts' 1884 Special

(DISTILLED 14 YEARS AGO.)

Is the Oldest and Finest Canadian Whisky in the market. Obtainable at all Hudson's Bay Stores.

RELIABILITY, PURITY, ACCURACY. Guaranteed when your prescription is prepared by us.

JOHN COCHRANE, OBERIST.

N. W. Cor Yates and Douglas Streets.

## HASTIE'S FAIR

FOR Stationery and Confectionery At the Bottom.

GLASS, TIN, AGATE, CROCKERY.

## Did Not Succeed.

The effort made by the Board of Trade to induce the merchants to give up using Trading Stamps has not been successful, as all would not agree to discontinue using them.

This, therefore, ensures long life to the People's Trading Stamp Company, and no doubt will please the great number of citizens who are collecting our stamps.

Patronize our home institution and obtain the reliable stamp by asking for and making your purchases where "People's" Stamps are given, which is almost everywhere in Victoria.

HOUDE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY R. HOUDE & CO., QUEBEC

Are Better Than the Best.

WE GIVE Wall Paper Sale!

DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS FOR BALANCE OF JULY.

ALL PRICES REDUCED!

MELLOR'S STORE

76-78 Fort Street. Above Douglas Street

## HANDED HIM HIS PASSPORTS

Chinese Minister and Staff Are Requested by the Russian Government to Leave the Country.

## INDIAN TROOPS FOR WEI-HAI-WEI

Whence Prince Tuan's Forces Are Reported to Be Marching--Chinese Lost Three Thousand Men in Fight at Tien Tsin

(Associated Press.) London, July 10.—The action of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in informing the Chinese legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language and submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a state engaged in war, have been supplemented by the official statement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolsskussk, have been declared in a state of war since the 17th.

The Russian announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world, and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, while at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent viceroys from the general enflamation.

The revelation of the ability of the Chinese forces in the north to stand their ground against the internationalists is producing the inevitable results in the south. At Shanghai it is announced officially that foreign women and children have been requested to leave the posts along the river.

In connection with the story that Prince Tuan's forces have been ordered to march to Wei Hai Wei, it is considered as significant that Indian troops arriving at Hongkong have been ordered to proceed to Wei Hai Wei.

A Shanghai dispatch also reports that Russia has been in secret negotiation with Prince Tuan's government, with the connivance of Li Hung Chang.

In a dispatch from St. Petersburg it is stated that Russia's anxiety to minimize the alarming nature of news from Manchuria is dictated by fears of the injury the confirmation of such news might cause in the matter of arrangements, alleged to have been made in the United States for money with which to complete the Manchurian railroad.

A dispatch from Shanghai received here to-day reports that the losses of the Chinese in the fighting at Tien Tsin was upwards of 3,000.

It is understood Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, at present governor of Malta, will have command of the British forces in China.

Paris, July 10.—An official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 12th, states that according to the governor of Shan Tung, the foreign ministers and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is very great.

The viceroy, according to this dispatch, informed the consul corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign legations.

American Losses. Shanghai, July 10.—The following additional details of the attack by the allied forces on the native city of Tien Tsin reached here to-day from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

Tien Tsin, July 13, midnight, via Chee Foo, July 16.—After a day of hard fighting, and having lain for hours in shallow, partly dug trenches full of water and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien Tsin, moved back under the cover of darkness, British sailors assisting them to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retreat. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. The total loss of the Americans was 140.

Minister Receives Passport. New York, July 10.—In a long cable from London went the uprising in China, the London correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser asserts that, having satisfied itself that the Imperial government of China is not only countenancing the acts of the Boxers but directing their movements and that regular Chinese troops have invaded Russia, the Russian government yesterday handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports and requested him and the members of his mission to leave the country.

Another Delay. London, July 10.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express cables under yesterday's date:

"The consuls, as representatives of the powers, have unanimously agreed that Liu Kan Yih, the viceroy of Nankin, shall be regarded as the Emperor of China so far as the collection of the revenue is concerned. Liu Kan Yih has always been friendly toward foreigners and the consuls believe they may place confidence in him."

The Express correspondent at Tokio cables: "The Japanese government fears that Russia and Germany may not

accept the command of the Japanese senior officers who would necessarily take charge of the army corps, and desires assurances on this point before giving orders for the embarkation of the troops. This may make a further delay of several weeks."

Li Hung Chang. New York, July 10.—Regarding Li Hung Chang's departure for the north, the Herald's Canton correspondent asserts that the viceroy left that city under orders he received from Prince Tuan, and that he is to proceed to Chihli province to resume his viceregal office.

Artillery Ready for Service. San Francisco, July 10.—The batteries of the 2nd artillery have been ordered in to camp at the Presidio with instructions to the various officers to have everything in readiness for sudden departure.

Recruits are arriving every day from all parts of the country and are being furnished with clothing and outfits as rapidly as possible.

The work of loading the big tramp steamer Strathgyle began this morning. She has a capacity of 8,500 tons. She is to carry hay, grain and horses. The Ascutic will carry 402 horses.

The Hamburg-American line has the contract for carrying 5,000 horses that were bought here for Germany, but the company has been unable to charter any vessels. The Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers City of Para, City of Sydney and Colon have been withdrawn from the Central American trade. The proposition is that all three vessels will carry troops to China or Manila.

Desertions From U. S. Army. New York, July 10.—The war in China and the news of the disastrous experience of the 6th infantry have caused a number of desertions among the enlisted men of companies I, K, and L of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, says the Times to-day. Major Connelley, who commands the battalion, says there are 25 absent without leave. The men, in speaking of the matter, gave as the cause of the desertions the crisis in China; and since the news of the disaster to the Ninth was received, especially.

Asked to Renounce Faith. New York, July 10.—The Fantai Military of Shang Tung, the highest legal office of the province next to governor, has issued to his subordinates, the magistrates of the province, an anti-Christian letter, says a Chee Foo special to the Herald.

It purports to be addressed to and record a conversation between the governor and the Fantai, but that is possibly a subterfuge to induce the magistrates. The Fantai is notoriously anti-Christian and his letter cannot fail to have evil consequences. It exhorts the governor to authorize all magistrates to compel native Christians to return to their former religion and make them give security that they will not again enter a Christian church. All furniture of the churches and Christians is to be confiscated, and proclamations are to be issued exhorting the people to abstain from robbing Christians who renounce their faith.

French Minister's Proposal. Rome, July 10.—The government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, which, it is understood, has been dispatched to all the powers proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers. The matter is still under consideration here.

Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, it is understood, has already replied in a friendly spirit. The replies of the United States and Russia have not yet reached M. Delcasse, nor has the reply of Germany. The German government, it appears, had previously made a somewhat similar proposal to the United States alone.

It is reported that President McKinley hesitates to join with the other nations, but it is regarded as practically assured that all the other powers, in view of the danger of the situation, will negotiate regarding M. Delcasse's proposal and finally sign an agreement on the China question.

GEO. CORNWALLIS WEST. Is Reported to be Very Ill—London Correspondent Says His Mind is Affected.

(Associated Press.) New York, July 10.—Young George Cornwallis-West, who was to marry Lady Randolph Churchill on Saturday week, is very ill. The terrible heat, says a London cable to the World, has caused the recurrent symptoms of the sunstroke which he suffered in Africa, and caused him to be invalided home. His mind is affected, and his sight is almost gone. Mrs. West expresses the opinion that had her son's strength not been undermined by the African campaign he never would have contemplated a match so incongruous.

ASTOR'S APOLOGY. (Associated Press.) London, July 10.—Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor has apparently reached the conclusion that he made a grave blunder when he publicly insulted Captain Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne. To-day Mr. Astor publishes in his newspaper, the Pall Mall Gazette, the following:

"We desire to express regret that a paragraph, which appeared in this column on July 2nd with regard to the presence of Sir Berkeley Milne in Mr. Astor's concert on the preceding Thursday evening, should have been published under a misapprehension of the exact circumstances. Explanations of a complete and categorical kind now show that Sir Berkeley Milne's presence was due to a misunderstanding that entirely solves him from any intentional discourtesy."





We Are Prompt, We Are Careful and  
We Are Always at Your Post.

## Campbell's PRESCRIPTION STORE

Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,  
Victoria B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

## Lack of Harmony

Among the Powers Is Delaying  
the Operations Against  
the Chinese.

Details of Fighting at Tien Tsin—  
Thousands of Imperial  
Troops Killed.

London, July 19.—There is ample evidence that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict, in that the area of the rebellion is continually extending, but harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still lacking.

The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the captured Taku-Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Taku-Tsin line, with a German man-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by Great Britain.

Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokyo, to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard in an editorial editorial says: "It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has plunged into the conflict with rapid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether the hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government, inasmuch as it is evident an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Unless unmistakable evidence compelling the Chinese government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state accordingly."

Similar comment is made by the other papers. All applaud the course of Count von Bismarck, German foreign secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese legation in Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

The Russian general staff denies the report that the Chinese have captured Blagoveshchensk, capital of the province of Amur, and it is reported from Irkutsk that the Russians have taken Alguin.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin distributes the number of killed at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians, 100; Japanese, 55; British, 40; Americans, 37. The correspondent who sends this asserts that thousands of Chinese were killed and that fighting is still going on when his dispatch was sent in various parts of Tien Tsin.

With reference to the rumors that Europeans were seen working the Chinese guns at Tien Tsin, the Standard learns that eight Russian military instructors, forcibly detained by the Chinese, were compelled to work the guns. One escaped and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

A special correspondent of the Daily Express at Tien Tsin contrasts the "splendid work of the Japanese" with the "inadequate supplies of the British, German and United States contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessities."

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwai, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners.

The governors of the provinces of Hsiao, Pu Pi and Ho Nan have now openly joined Prince Tuan and are marching overland with their armies to Peking.

A German staff officer, sent into the interior of the province of Shan Tung, to endeavor to rescue a party of 30 missionaries, German, American and English, returned without obtaining any tidings of their whereabouts, and it is feared all have been slain.

A special commission is sitting in St. Petersburg daily to arrange for the dispatch of troops to the Far East.

It is announced from Shanghai that General Nish has been killed, but there is no confirmation of the rumor from Tien Tsin.

The Belgian secretary of the legation at Shanghai telegraphs to-day that according to Chinese information, the foreigners in Peking have taken refuge in the palace of Prince Ching.

Japan Declined.  
London, July 18.—A Canton dispatch received here to-day gives some additional facts relative to the memorial to the throne which Li Hung Chang told the foreign consuls by as dyes of the viceroys had induced at the other viceroys except two to frame, as reported in the Daily Telegraph dispatch of July 16th. The memorial insisted upon the necessity of five points, as follows:

First—Protection of foreigners in the empire, whether war breaks out or not, in order to preserve China's prestige as a civilized state.

Second—The rescue of foreign ministers still living, as well as a proposal for them to be possible, and the governments of those saved might use their influence in favor of China.

Third—A letter of apology to the German Emperor for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, as well as a proposal for the mediation of other powers and a written assurance of China's good intentions to be given to Great Britain, the United States and France.

Fourth—Full compensation for all

losses of lives and property of foreigners.

Fifth—Orders to be given to the military and civil authorities of Chih-li to punish robbers and marauding troops.

Li Hung Chang added in his interview with the foreign consuls that in the event that the legation were saved, the United States, Great Britain and France had promised to recognize his goodwill as far as possible, and he expected a similar attitude by the other powers.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that he has ascertained from an unimpeachable source that when the question of an alliance between China and Japan was under consideration last autumn, the Empress Dowager sent a commissioner to Tokyo with secret proposals to the Mikado.

"The proposals," says the correspondent, "contemplated the conclusion of a secret treaty, having the object of destroying all European and American influences in both China and Japan; the wholesale massacre of foreigners and the division of the whole of Eastern Asia from Burmah to Siberia between China and Japan." The special commissioner took a code prepared by Li Hung Chang and Shen for secret communication between the Empress Dowager and the Mikado. The Japanese Emperor utterly declined to entertain the proposals.

Ready in Amur.  
St. Petersburg, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district, showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations for a new campaign on the railway line from Alguin to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions.

The Russian general, Gribosvsky, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagoveshchensk, the capital of the province of Amur, on Monday.

Other official reports confirm the serious news of the stoppage of work on the Manchurian railway, owing to the Chinese attacks, especially at Chharbin, where an attack by four hundred Chinese was repulsed on July 9th. Chharbin is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north.

Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the railway.

The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line.

Will Russia Act Alone?  
Berlin, July 18.—It is semi-officially announced that Baron von Bismarck, imperial minister of foreign affairs, has notified the Chinese legation here that until further notice it cannot be allowed to send telegrams in cipher, or secret language, and that telegrams in plain language must be submitted for approval.

The Berlin-Tageblatt's correspondent at St. Petersburg declares that it cannot be doubted that Russia is preparing for a separate campaign against Peking, via the north, by land. He adds that Russia does not believe the allied campaign from Tien Tsin will be successful.

In reply to questions put to the Associated Press correspondent to-day, a leading foreign official said: "There has been no agreement between the powers regarding the size of the forces to be sent to China. Each power is sending the number that can be spared. There has been no exchange of notes on the subject, but a tacit understanding seems to prevail that each power will send the contingent adequately corresponding with her real interest in China."

The Fight at Tien Tsin.  
Tien Tsin, July 13, 7 p.m., via Chee Foo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 18.—The battle which was begun with the attack by seven thousand of the allied forces upon the walls of the native city at 2 o'clock this afternoon continued

all day. The contingent, suffering from want of water and food, being short of ammunition, was ordered by General Dowager to retire under cover of darkness.

The Russians were outside the east wall, while the Japanese, British and French were close to the west wall, with the Chinese trying to flank them. The walls were badly battered by shells.

The attack will be resumed in the morning.

The total losses of the allied forces are estimated at 800. It is reported that 315 of the Ninth United States Infantry were killed or wounded, including ten or fifteen officers. Colonel E. H. Liscum was killed and Major James M. Lee and James Regan, Captains Chas. R. Noyes, Andrew Brewster and Edwin V. Bookmiller and First Lieutenants William K. Taylor, Louis B. Lawton, Harold Hammond and Ira. Walden were wounded. Among the United States marines the casualties numbered 40, Captain W. S. Lemley and First Lieutenants Henry Leonard and Smedley D. Butler wounded.

Sixty-Two Guns Captured.  
Berlin, July 18.—Admiral von Bendenmann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 14th, says:

"When the citadel was captured, 62 guns fell into the hands of the allies." The German commander says also: "Regular railway communication between Taku and Tien Tsin will be opened on July 18th. It was decided to-day that the senior officers of the station should have military control of the line when it can be handed over to the ordinary authorities. The British admiral wished it to be handed over at once. The Russians have repaired the line and now occupy it."

From Peking.  
Tien Tsin, July 13, via Chee Foo, July 16 and Shanghai, July 18.—A messenger has arrived here who left Peking on July 12 for a week previously, and in that time four foreigners had been killed and 13 wounded.

The marines had unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun on a wall commanding the legations. The foreigners were supplied with an abundance of provisions.

FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.  
Winnipeg, July 18.—J. R. Dougall, president, occupied the chair at the opening meeting of the Dominion Alliance. The committee on parliamentary action presented resolutions condemning the injustice of the Dominion government in not recognizing the mandate of the people in 1898, declaring it the duty of all friends of moral reform to work for total national prohibition and calling on all such to vote in provincial, Dominion and municipal elections for such candidates as would support the prohibition, regardless of party consideration, to secure entire prohibition. These resolutions were passed.

A. M. Featherstone moved that the Alliance organize to secure the defeat of the present government, and that members who failed in the present parliament to recognize the mandate contained in the plebiscite. Much discussion followed. Finally the resolution was passed, with the reference to the government omitted, that to the members remaining.

THE MARCH TO PARADEBERG  
Was easy for the Canadian boys who had "FOOT ELM" in their shoes.  
A letter from W. B. Bunting, "C" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment.

The famous march to Paradeberg, where Crooks and his army were repulsed and captured, will live as one of the memorable achievements of the South African war.

There was many a sore footed soldier though after that trudge through Africa's hot sand. The Canadian boys who were provided with "FOOT ELM" came through with their feet in splendid condition.

Here is a letter from W. B. Bunting, "C" Co., Royal Canadian Regiment, that tells about it:

"Messrs. Storr & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont. Dear Sirs—Yours to hand of March 3rd, and I must thank you for setting me another box of your 'FOOT ELM'.

It is the best cure for tender feet I ever tried, and I have tried several remedies. When I volunteered for active service and was accepted, the only fault I had was that I suffered from the long march. Thanks to your remedy I have not suffered from sore feet at all. When 'FOOT ELM' was issued to us several men did not take it, but I insisted on getting it afterwards. While on the march from Belmont to Paradeberg, I gave some of mine to those who had none and they were surprised at the result. They said, 'I don't know, and I can safely say that my feet were in better condition on that trying march than they have been for years, and I hope with the use of your 'FOOT ELM' they will remain so.' I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. B. Bunting, 'C' Co., Royal Canadian Regiment, by mail, Storr & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Season tickets to the Paris exposition must bear the photograph of the person to whom they are issued. The Algerian, Tunisian and other Mohammedan exhibitors, however, refuse to have their pictures taken, as it is contrary to the Koran.

A CARD.  
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Williams' English Pills are used.

Moore & Co., Druggists, Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Wm. Jackson & Co., 35 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.

D. E. Campbell, Chemist, corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.

Davies' People's Pharmacy, 30 and 32 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

Dean & Hiscocks, druggists, corner Yates and Broad streets, Victoria, B. C.

Dr. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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## DISMISSAL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

Hon. D. Mills Makes Lengthy Speech  
in the Senate Dealing With  
the Whole Matter.

He Reviews the Conduct of Dr. McInnes While  
Crown Representative—The Dismissal of Ad-  
visers and Formation of Governments

Ottawa, July 12.—In the Senate to-day

Senator Templeman rose to "call the attention of the Senate to the correspondence laid on the table which has taken place between the Premier, Secretary of State or any other member of the government and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, having reference to the dismissal of Premier Turner and Semlin by the said Lieutenant-Governor, and the calling upon Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. Joseph Martin, or any other person to form a cabinet; together with all reports, orders in council or other documents referring to the said dismissals and formation of such cabinets. And inquire if there is any further correspondence on the said dismissals?"

He said: It is not my intention to make any remarks in reference to this notice of motion which I have placed on the order paper, but it was rather my desire to elicit from the Hon. Minister of the government on the constitution of the government which is involved. The question is a very important one, and I am sure the House and the country desire to hear the views of the Hon. Minister of Justice on this matter.

Hon. Mr. Mills: The inquiry of the hon. senator is quite proper under the circumstances. The removal of the representatives of the provinces under the authority conferred by the British North America Act is an important step which ought not to be taken without full consideration, and the reasons for which the government is taking this step.

The reasons for the removal which should be laid on the table of each House, have already been submitted to parliament in the way of law requires. The statement is brief, but accurate, and one which comes strictly within the spirit and intention of the statute. Since His Honor Lieut.-Governor McInnes has been removed from his official position as lieutenant-governor, he has made complaint that a resolution was passed, exercised by the federal government, which led to all the difficulties which have arisen in British Columbia, which seriously interfered with his liberty of action, and he asked for a declaration of the political unrest that prevails within the province. The statements call for careful consideration, and I think the House will come to the conclusion that they are well founded.

The federal government did not in any way interfere with Lieut.-Governor McInnes. The Hon. Secretary of State, upon his own responsibility and unofficially, did write to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, pointing out to him the dangerous path upon which he had entered, and warning him as to the consequences which might flow from the unconstitutional course which he was inclined to follow. I need not say anything further upon that subject, as my hon. friend and colleague has already laid before the House the private and confidential correspondence which he has had with Lieut.-Governor McInnes.

Let me bring under the attention of the Senate what His Honor did since he has been Governor of British Columbia. He has had no fewer than five prime ministers, four of these have succeeded in forming cabinets, and all this has happened within the very brief period for which he was Lieut.-Governor. When he entered upon his duties as Lieut.-Governor he found a government already in existence, of which Mr. Turner was the head. That government went to the country shortly after Mr. McInnes became Lieut.-Governor, and after the elections were over, and without waiting for a meeting of the legislature, he dismissed the government. This was certainly a high-handed proceeding under the circumstances, for at the time the supporters and opponents of the government were very nearly equal, and it would have been a reasonable thing to have consulted with the request of His Honor's advisers and to have permitted them to meet the legislature and to have allowed the legislature to decide whether they were entitled to the continuance of public confidence or not.

Hon. Mr. Mills: I think there were two members that had not been returned. That is my recollection. The motion practice is for the Crown to leave the question of making or unmaking an administration to the legislature upon whom those ministers are dependent, and in which they are supposed to have seats. The Turner government, I think, were entitled, when they said they believed they had a majority in the legislature, to retain office until that legislature could be called together. The legislature should, however, have an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion of confidence or non-confidence in that administration. It is true, the practice has grown up in recent times, both in England and in this country, for a government to be dismissed, and I think that the Crown should not be allowed to do that. The act of the advisers of the Crown, and not the act of the Crown, and if the government, as Mr. Turner desired to meet the legislature before retiring from office, it was

its constitutional right to do so. It was open to His Honor to have insisted upon an early meeting, if he believed the government to have been defeated at the polls; so that the legislature itself might decide whether it had confidence in that administration or not. But His Honor did not give the legislature an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon that government, but upon his own motion, and his own responsibility, he dismissed them from office.

The next step of His Honor was to call upon Mr. Robert Beaven, who was not a member of the legislature at all, to form an administration. Beaven undertook this task, and signally failed; and was compelled to resign into Mr. McInnes's hands the duties which he had been entrusted, and which his failure showed ought never to have been committed to him. This assembly had just been returned, and it was a most extraordinary course for the Lieut.-Governor to take, to ask for a Prime Minister wholly outside of the provincial legislature which had just returned from the people, in which all of the ministry whom he had recently dismissed had seats.

In the third place, Lieut.-Governor McInnes called upon Mr. Semlin to form an administration. Mr. Semlin, in forming his cabinet, selected prominent men of both parties, who had agreed upon a certain line of policy for the province, and who commanded, for the time being, a majority of the legislature. And he acted the mistakes which had been made in the dismissal of the Turner government, and in calling upon Mr. Beaven, were, perhaps, obliterated. After a dispute arose between the members of Mr. Semlin's administration, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Martin, who was Attorney-General, and government. This, to some extent, weakened the administration, and led, during the following session, to the defeat of the government of Mr. Semlin by a majority of one. I understand that Mr. Semlin, who was Attorney-General, at once took place between Mr. Semlin and some of those who had voted against him on this motion, and the results of this discussion of public matters, the result was to give him support, and in fact they did sustain him subsequent to his defeat by a majority of seven. Mr. Semlin, as the result of this understanding, communicated to the Lieut.-Governor the fact that he was able to carry on the government without the sanction of the legislature, as it then existed; but before the meeting of the House, on the day to which it stood adjourned, Mr. Semlin dismissed the ministry and called upon Mr. Martin, who had not a supporter in the legislature at the time, to form an administration. The action of the House, and its reception of the Lieut.-Governor, upon leaving what had transpired, showed what its judgment was about the conduct of the Lieut.-Governor.

His Honor complains that the province has, for a period of ten months, been in a condition of political unrest, and that this condition was due to the political uncertainty which had been brought about by federal interference. He complains that the federal government, by an unwarranted exercise of its power, against which he had protested, forced him to interfere at the time when his ministry was about to summon a meeting of the legislature, and that the advice that was given him from Ottawa at one time, was contradictory of that which had been given to him at another time, and that, at one time he was told to follow the advice of his ministers, and at another he was told to take a different course. The federal government never interfered with him, never advised him in respect to the matters which he makes complaint. It was no doubt His Honor's duty to follow the advice of his ministers, when he had an administration having seats in the legislature and enjoying its confidence. The Secretary of State wrote to him, advising him, and as a friend, to warn him against taking an unconstitutional course. When the Lieut.-Governor sought to compel his ministers to dissolve a legislature just elected, or to call a meeting of that legislature in midsummer, after it had its session in January, contrary to the wishes of his ministers, and when no public business was ready for its consideration, his action was, to say the least, unusual. What was the object? Upon whose advice was the Lieut.-Governor proceeding in this undertaking to force his ministers to choose between dissolving the House, calling a meeting of the legislature in midsummer, or retiring from office? Then, again, when His Honor proposed, at the instance of his advisers, five of whom never sat in parliament, to delay the elections to a much later period than that at which it was possible to hold them, he complained that the Secretary of State advised him to insist upon an immediate election. Did he see no difference between accepting the advice of men who had a legislative body behind them, of which they were all members, and the advice of men but one of whom was a member of the legislature, and the remaining five never having had seats in the legislature at all, who were carrying on the executive government without any responsibility to the legislature, and who were advising him to disregard this state of things? It surely was of

(Continued on page 3.)

## "Dardanelles"

Pure . . . .  
Egyptian Cigarettes

A MARVEL OF MANIPULATION IN  
THE ART OF BLENDING EGYPTIAN  
TOBACCO.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE  
15 Cts. PER PACKAGE

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B. C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y. T.  
**VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
BENNETT AND WHITE HORSE,  
MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED  
**LUMBER, SCOWS, BOATS, ETC.**  
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Which have scored perfection to carrying freight to DAWSON during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed and built industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. ALL SIZES OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY BUILT, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber, as well as all other building material, carried at Bennett and White Horse, and Window Glass at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, call at our branch office, near depot, cross the bridge and call at the works; look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett News Stand. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

A SPECIAL LINE OF RICH AND HANDSOME  
**PARLOR AND BANQUET LAMPS**  
CHERRY and MANDARIN are the newest and particularly suited for wedding gifts.  
**WEILER BROS.,** Cor. Government and Broad Streets.

**B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.**  
VICTORIA BRANCH.  
Time Table from December 1st, 1899.

Time Table from December 1st, 1890.

	Week Day Service.	Sunday Service.		
	First class service a.m.	Last car leaves a.m.	First car leaves a.m.	Second car leaves p.m.
1-PORT ST. Cor. Government and Yates Sts. Jubilee Hospital to cor. Government and Yates streets. 15 minute service	6.00	11.15	9.00	10.50
2-OAK BAY. Oak Bay Junction to Oak Bay Oak Bay to Oak Bay Junction. Half hour service	6.15	11.30	9.15	10.45
3-DOUGLAS ST. Government St. to Burnside Rd. to Government St.	6.05	11.25	9.05	10.50
OUTER WHARF. Government St. to Outer Wharf. Outer Wharf to Government St. 20 minute service	6.15	11.35	9.15	10.40
4-SPRING R/GP. Government St. to Spring Ridge Spring Ridge to Government St.	6.15	11.35	9.15	10.15
BEACON HILL. Government St. to Beacon Hill Beacon Hill to Government St. 20 minute service	6.25	11.45	9.25	10.25
5-EQUUMALT. Cor. Government and Yates Sts. to Equumalt Equumalt to cor. Government and Yates Sts. 15 minute service	6.00	11.30	9.00	10.50
ALBERT C. GOWARD. Local Manager.	6.22	11.52	9.22	10.32
J. BUNTZEN. Gen. Manager.				

# Band Concert

...BY...

## Fifth Regt. Band

ON

## Sunday, July 22

AT

## DUNCANS

Trains Leave at 9.00 A. M.  
and 2.00 P. M.

## FIFTY CENTS RETURN

...BICYCLES FREE...

GEO. L. COURTNEY.

**NEW WELLINGTON COAL**  
Washed Lump, \$4.25  
Sack and Lump, \$5.50  
Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces  
**KINGHAM & CO.,**  
44 Fort Street.  
Telephone 347.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 28th July, 1900, for the purchase of those pieces of land situated in the District of Victoria (now City of Victoria), in the Province of British Columbia, and known as lots 6 and 7, subdivision of Sections 29 and 30, in said District, save and except that portion of said lot 7 conveyed on the 10th day of November, 1890, by Byron Holmes West, and registered in Vol. 32, Folio 187, in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, afore said, and there described as being that portion of lot 7 of said subdivision of said Sections XXIX. and XXX. Victoria District, bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a line drawn parallel to the westerly boundary of said lot 7 at a distance of 122 feet therefrom. Mortgage registered in charge book Vol. 13, Folio 133, as No. 16400.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
J. B. & FRASER,  
11, Truncheon Avenue, Victoria, B.C.,  
Agents for the Mortgage.  
Dated 15th July, 1900.

**NOTICE.**  
I, Mary Elizabeth Fee, of North Park street, in the City of Victoria, administratrix of David Findley Fee, deceased, hereby give notice that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners held in and for the City of Victoria, I intend to apply for a ratification of the temporary transfer of personal license granted to me on the 18th day of June, 1900, and for a transfer to me personally, or as administratrix of the said David Findley Fee, now deceased, for the sale of wines and liquors on the premises situated on the southeast corner of North Park and Queens streets.



# CLEARING SALE

## COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 17

### Bargains for Everyone, but Mostly for the Little Folks.

For some reason or other (we blame the weather) our trade in summer goods has not been what we expected. The fact is we have a large stock on hand, which must be cleared off at any price.

This sale is for cash only; no stamps. When we sell goods for 50 cents on the dollar or less we cannot afford to give stamps. Mothers, do you want to clothe your boys for a mere trifle? If you do, we can suit you.

Boys' Colored Blouses, fancy plated—40c. Only three will be sold to each customer.  
Boys' Fancy Vests, 20 to 30 breast, for Brownie suits, 25c. each; regular 30c.  
100 Boys' Two-Piece Tweed and Serge Suits, size 22 to 24, 66 \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00—regular \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50—a chance of a lifetime.

Boys' Fancy Embroidered Sleeveless Waists, \$1—very fine—regular \$1.50 goods.  
Boys' Blue and White Blouses, Sailor Collar, strong, serviceable and wash well—75c. regular now 50c.  
Boys' Knickers, 25c. to 35c.  
Boys' Serge Caps, 15c.; regular 25c.; new goods.  
Boys' Khaki Knickers, good quality 55c. regular 75c.

#### FOR MEN ONLY

But we wish the ladies to profit by dressing their husbands up in a fine worsted suit of black, for about \$10—worth \$15 in any store—in the city. Here's how we do it: We bought a consignment of suits and coats and vests that were sent to a party in British Columbia who could not pay for them. We bought them at 60c. on the dollar—never

been on the shelves. Here they are:

29 Morning Coats and Vests, regular price \$12, now \$7.  
22 Sack Suits, black diagonal, regular \$16; now \$10.50.

If you wish to dress up for little money, now is your opportunity.

75 Dozen Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c., sale price 25c., six pair for \$1.40.  
50 Dozen Black and Tan Cotton Socks, The Maple brand, fast color, 10c. per pair.  
Seamless Cotton Sox, three pair for 25c.  
Men's Flannel Night Shirts, worth 75c. and \$1, sale price 50c.

120 Pair Men's Grey Check All-Wool Pants, all sizes, regular \$2 and \$2.50, now \$1.50. The best pants in Canada for the money. Remember, strictly all-wool; all sizes. This is a plum.

#### COLORED SHIRTS

To clear at 50c. and 65c., worth just double. The sizes are broken in some of the lines.

Sale commences Tuesday morning. Remember, no stamps on sale prices. Ladies will do much better by coming in the morning. We can devote more time to the little folks than in the afternoon.

## M'CANDLESS BROS. 37 JOHNSON STREET.

### THE DISMISSAL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

(Continued from page 2.)

The first consequence that elections should be held, and that when he assumed to go outside of the legislature to find advisers, he should see that they found seats as soon as possible, and that the usual relations between his constitutional advisers and the legislative body of the province was at the earliest possible moment established. From what I have stated, it will be seen that had Lieutenant-Governor McInnes followed constitutional usage, he would, under the circumstances, have allowed the Turner government to meet the legislature, and to have given the legislature the opportunity of pronouncing upon the fate of that government, the more especially as the legislature was fresh from the people, and must have then been held to be a fair representative of the public opinion at the time. His calling upon a man who was without a seat in the legislature at the time, and who utterly failed to induce any parties in it to join him, was a reflection upon his own political sagacity, and judgment. A dissolution may be held to represent the advanced view of writers upon our constitutional system, says:

"No monarch should dissolve parliament against the will of the commonsense of the nation which is in power. No doubt the King can dismiss such a ministry, and replace it by another administration, whose advice to dissolve parliament he could take; but even with this precaution, to act thus towards a ministry, which has a strong majority in parliament, would be to strike a blow which it is almost impossible to suppose. We do not believe that Queen Victoria herself, in spite of the popularity and respect with which she is surrounded, would even have recourse to such a measure. No Englishman can dream of a catastrophe of this nature, but it, to him, appears to belong to the phenomena of a world altogether different from that which he inhabits. In practice, in England, the Sovereign considers himself obliged to follow the advice of the ministry which the House of Commons desires to maintain in power. All prerogatives at variance with this principle have fallen into disuse. To strike from behind, so to speak, and to strike by means of an appeal to the country a ministry sustained by parliament, would be an event which no longer enters into the calculation."

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—What a complete justification that is of Lord Head when he refused to dissolve the House. Mr. Mills—I think my hon. friend is mistaken. He further adds: "The Queen can hardly now refuse a defeated ministry a chance of a dissolution any more than she can dissolve in the time of an undefeated one, and without its consent." That applies to what my hon. friend said. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—That was a defeated ministry. Hon. Mr. Mills—Mr. Brown was a defeated ministry. He was defeated by both Houses, and claimed that he was entitled to an appeal, which he got. His Excellency Sir Edmund Head was not obliged to call upon Mr. Brown to form a ministry. He assigned as a reason for his refusal to dissolve the House that the ministry enjoyed the confidence of parliament. If that was the doctrine he acted upon—and he might have acted upon it—he ought not to have accepted the resignations of that ministry and should have called upon Mr. Brown to form an administration, but when he did accept their resignations and called upon the leader of the minority he was bound on constitutional grounds to give him a right to appeal to the country and not to call upon anybody else.

Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell—If the exact is to be applicable in all cases—well, the hon. member had better go on. I am sorry I interrupted.

Hon. Mr. Mills—It is the duty of a Governor to leave the business of making and unmaking ministries to the people's representatives, and to recognize the rule that he must choose his advisers according to their wishes. The constitution of our day makes it impossible for a Governor to retain a ministry to which the House of Commons is hostile, and it is equally impossible to remove from office a ministry of which the House of Commons approves. Now, if we judge of Mr. McInnes's conduct by this principle, we will find that it is without any constitutional support. He had, as his advisers, the Turner government. They went to the country. They did not tender, of their own accord, to him, their resignations, because they believed that the opinion expressed by the country had not been adverse to them. Holding the views they did, they were entitled to meet the legislature, but this opportunity was denied them. His Honor succeeded in forming an administration, with Mr. Scullin at the head, which did enjoy the confidence of that body, and so the unusual course which he took, of dismissing his ministers, was protected for the time being by that result. The true doctrine of the relation between the representative of the Crown and his advisers, was well stated by Lord Dufferin, in a speech at Halifax in 1873. He said:

"My only guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of my official relations with your public men is the parliament of Canada. I believe in parliament, no matter which way it votes; and to those men alone whom the deliberate will of the confederate parliament of Canada may assign to me as my responsible advisers can I give my confidence. Whether they are believers in the constitution, or whether they are not, is a matter of indifference to the Governor-General. So long as they are maintained, he is bound to defer to their advice, and to loyally assist them in the execution of their policy. After Dufferin returned to England, speaking at a dinner given to him at the Reform Club, he said:

"If anything satisfactory to this country has occurred during the course of my administration, it is to be attributed to the patriotism, the elevated spirit, and to the loyalty of the Canadian people themselves; and, my lords and gentlemen, I freely confess that I should not consider it a compliment to the head of my self-governing community, if he were credited of one of the Australian colonies. And nothing had transpired during the life of that legislature to show that it had ceased to represent the country. It was carrying his constitutional discretion very far indeed, when the Governor-General signed his political life to depend upon the success which might attend upon the arbitrary course which he had taken. If his last advisers, under Mr. Martin, had succeeded in obtaining a majority, he might perhaps have been permitted to remain at the head of affairs while they enjoyed the confidence of the House—though this is not the rule of the colonial office—but what would have been his position in case the Martin government failed, and those were called upon to form a government whom he had expelled from office, and from whom he had withheld the ordinary rights of constitutional advisers of the Crown? He was then precisely in the position in which Sir Charles Dufferin placed himself while Governor of one of the Australian colonies. Mr. Cardwell, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time, said, in parliament:

"It has been my painful duty to recommend that the Governor of Victoria should be removed from his duties. My honorable friend, who has just sat down, truly stated that the reason of this is to be found, not in any error I considered he had fallen into in the difficult circumstances in which, I admit, he was placed; during the contest between the two branches of the legislature. It appeared to me that the proposal he conveyed to me that the members of the former Executive Council should be deprived of the distinction they enjoyed, because

they presented a petition to the Sovereign, praying for the redress of grievances, which I thought they were justly entitled to do, was couched in terms which rendered it impossible that the Governor who employed the language and adopted that course, can be a safe guide to the colony, or an impartial arbitrator of difficulties in the circumstances in which the colony was placed."

Sir Edward Cardwell, in a dispatch to Sir Charles Dufferin, in 1896, says: "It is one of the first duties of the Queen's representative to keep himself, as far as possible aloof from, and above, all personal conflicts. He should always conduct himself as not to be precluded from acting freely with those whom the course of parliamentary proceedings might present to him as his confidential advisers. While, on the one hand, it is his duty to afford to his actual advisers all fair and just support, consistently with the observance of the law, no ought, on the other hand, to be perfectly free to give the same support to any other ministers whom it may be necessary for him at any future time to call to his councils. The colony is entitled to know that the Governor gives this support to others. I regret to say that in the present instance you have rendered this impossible. I must be evident to yourself that you occupy a position of personal antagonism towards almost all those whose antecedents point them out as most likely to be available to you in the event of any change of ministry. This has resulted, as I think, entirely from your own action, your adoption of a course of conduct which cannot be justified in law, and your strong denunciation, in which I am wholly unable to concur, of those who have objected to that course. It is impossible, I much regret to say, that after this you can with advantage continue to conduct the government of the colony."

"Looking to your long services, and sincerely desirous to make every allowance for the difficulties of your position, which, nevertheless, I have been obliged to adopt, I am compelled to advise Her Majesty that you should be relieved of your duties, and the government of the colony be placed in other hands."

The doctrine of this dispatch is almost imperative. It puts out that under our parliamentary system, it is the duty of a Governor to stand towards all parties as to make it possible for him to call upon the leaders of any party in the House of Commons, or the legislature, to form an administration. It will be seen that Governor Dufferin had made the disputes between his ministers and their political opponents his own. He had, in fact, entered into the political arena as a fighting politician, as the champion of a political party, and this was considered to be altogether inconsistent with the duties which pertained to his office.

Now, look at the case of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. See the feeling in the province, which he has provoked in the minds of those who are his personal friends, and of all those who are friendly to them? At an informal meeting of the members of the legislature, embracing even those whom he had called upon to form a government, a vote of censure was passed. This was not at all surprising. He has alienated public men whom he called to his councils, right and left, with as little regard to the public interest, or to what was due them, as ever Sultan strangled and threw into the Bosporus ministers of whom he had grown tired.

The doctrine which I have stated, and which is so clearly enunciated by Mr. Cardwell in the speech and in the dispatch to which I have alluded, and from which I have quoted, was also, at an earlier period, clearly set forth by Lord Grey, who may be regarded as the initiator of the system of parliamentary government in the British colonies. In the House of Commons, when he addressed Lord Elgin, at the time when that distinguished statesman was appointed Governor-General of Canada, he said:

"The object with which I recommend to you this course is that of making it appear that any transfer which may take place, of political power from the hands of one party in the province to those of another, is the result not of a set of persons, but of a set of principles. I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain from changing your executive council, until it shall become perfectly clear that they are unable with such fair support from yourself as they have a right to expect, to carry on the government of the province, satisfactorily, and command the confidence of the legislature."

This doctrine Mr. McInnes has not observed, and his non-observance of it has largely contributed to the political unrest which has prevailed in the local politics of the province of British Columbia, and which has awakened a strong personal feeling against him, and which made his continuance in the position of Lieutenant-Governor most undesirable in the public interest. Let me here say upon another point that I very cordially subscribe to the doctrine stated by Mr. Cardwell, when he said in the House of Commons:

"I do earnestly hope that we are not about to constitute ourselves into a court of appeal with regard to colonial matters. When the question is whether you shall require a Governor to observe the law, you have no alternative but to insist on its observance in the colony; but when it is the question of the automatic action of the colony I can conceive nothing more calculated to sever the tie between the colony and the Mother Country than that there should be in this House any disposition to constitute ourselves the judges of their rights, the guardians of their interests or the interpreters of their policy and their wishes. We have deliberately determined to leave these matters to themselves, and I earnestly and sincerely hope that we shall not by any discussion that occurs here, give rise to an opinion that we regard the course we have taken in that respect."

These observations must not be forgotten by the Senate and House of Commons in a case like the present.

I thought when the case of Mr. Letellier was under discussion in the House of Commons in 1873, that the resolution moved in that House was a most singular proceeding. The appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor is an executive act. The removal of the Lieutenant-Governor is also an executive act. The government and the legislature are separate. It is as open to this parliament to criticize the conduct of the government in respect to such a proceeding, as it is open to them to criticize the conduct of the advisers of the Crown on any subject. But if the House of Commons or the Senate thought that a Lieutenant-Governor ought to have been removed from office who was not removed, it was their business to proceed by censuring the government for neglecting to do its duty, and not by calling upon His Excellency directly to remove the Lieutenant-Governor from office. Under our constitutional system, it is the duty of a Governor to stand towards all parties as to make it possible for him to call upon the leaders of any party in the House of Commons, or the legislature, to form an administration. It will be seen that Governor Dufferin had made the disputes between his ministers and their political opponents his own. He had, in fact, entered into the political arena as a fighting politician, as the champion of a political party, and this was considered to be altogether inconsistent with the duties which pertained to his office.

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"I do earnestly hope that we are not about to constitute ourselves into a court of appeal with regard to colonial matters. When the question is whether you shall require a Governor to observe the law, you have no alternative but to insist on its observance in the colony; but when it is the question of the automatic action of the colony I can conceive nothing more calculated to sever the tie between the colony and the Mother Country than that there should be in this House any disposition to constitute ourselves the judges of their rights, the guardians of their interests or the interpreters of their policy and their wishes. We have deliberately determined to leave these matters to themselves, and I earnestly and sincerely hope that we shall not by any discussion that occurs here, give rise to an opinion that we regard the course we have taken in that respect."

These observations must not be forgotten by the Senate and House of Commons in a case like the present.

I thought when the case of Mr. Letellier was under discussion in the House of Commons in 1873, that the resolution moved in that House was a most singular proceeding. The appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor is an executive act. The removal of the Lieutenant-Governor is also an executive act. The government and the legislature are separate. It is as open to this parliament to criticize the conduct of the government in respect to such a proceeding, as it is open to them to criticize the conduct of the advisers of the Crown on any subject. But if the House of Commons or the Senate thought that a Lieutenant-Governor ought to have been removed from office who was not removed, it was their business to proceed by censuring the government for neglecting to do its duty, and not by calling upon His Excellency directly to remove the Lieutenant-Governor from office. Under our constitutional system, it is the duty of a Governor to stand towards all parties as to make it possible for him to call upon the leaders of any party in the House of Commons, or the legislature, to form an administration. It will be seen that Governor Dufferin had made the disputes between his ministers and their political opponents his own. He had, in fact, entered into the political arena as a fighting politician, as the champion of a political party, and this was considered to be altogether inconsistent with the duties which pertained to his office.

Now, look at the case of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. See the feeling in the province, which he has provoked in the minds of those who are his personal friends, and of all those who are friendly to them? At an informal meeting of the members of the legislature, embracing even those whom he had called upon to form a government, a vote of censure was passed. This was not at all surprising. He has alienated public men whom he called to his councils, right and left, with as little regard to the public interest, or to what was due them, as ever Sultan strangled and threw into the Bosporus ministers of whom he had grown tired.

The doctrine which I have stated, and which is so clearly enunciated by Mr. Cardwell in the speech and in the dispatch to which I have alluded, and from which I have quoted, was also, at an earlier period, clearly set forth by Lord Grey, who may be regarded as the initiator of the system of parliamentary government in the British colonies. In the House of Commons, when he addressed Lord Elgin, at the time when that distinguished statesman was appointed Governor-General of Canada, he said:

"The object with which I recommend to you this course is that of making it appear that any transfer which may take place, of political power from the hands of one party in the province to those of another, is the result not of a set of persons, but of a set of principles. I have, therefore, to instruct you to abstain from changing your executive council, until it shall become perfectly clear that they are unable with such fair support from yourself as they have a right to expect, to carry on the government of the province, satisfactorily, and command the confidence of the legislature."

### "In a Persian Garden"

The Beautiful Composition Rendered by Well-Known Talent Last Evening

A Large Audience Delighted by the Programme—Many Scores Demanded.

Both from the standpoint of the performer and the auditor the concert in aid of the Red Cross Society in the Institute Hall last evening was eminently successful and the optimism of those responsible for the magnificent programme was certainly justified by the event in every particular. The seating accommodation of the hall was taxed to its full capacity and the concert was under the distinguished patronage of the Lieut. Governor, Admiral Beaumont and Mrs. Beaumont, Col. Grant, R.E., and Mrs. Grant, and Mayor Hayward and Mrs. Hayward.

The first number of the preliminary portion of the programme was the "Stirrup Cup," a vocal solo by Herbert Kent, who gave the number in his usual splendid manner. This was followed by the rendition of the violin solos, Nield's "Sonata" and "Allegro de mezzo; Allegro vivace," by Mrs. Cayley, both of which were played with excellent breadth of tone and expression, receiving a vociferous encore. Perhaps one of the finest musical achievements of the evening was the next number, the performance on the piano of Liszt's Rhapsody Hungarian, No. 2, by Miss Laura Adams, which so delighted the large number present that they importunately demanded an encore which was generously responded to. The first portion of the programme was concluded by two vocal numbers by Miss Ward, which were rendered in beautiful style, receiving a well-merited encore. Success crowned the efforts of the participants in the song-circle, "In a Persian Garden," the principles of which Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, soprano; Miss Laura Loewen, contralto; A. T. Goward, tenor; W. H. Barton, bass; Miss Gertrude Loewen, accompanist. The words to this beautiful composition were selected from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (Fitzgerald's translation), to the music composed by Liza Lehmann. The various numbers were given in a manner that spoke volumes for the vocal ability of the participants, the duet between Mrs. F. B. Pemberton and Mr. Goward in these lines:

A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou Beside me singing in the Wilderness— Ah, Wilderness were Paradise now!"

Miss Laura Loewen's beautiful voice was heard to perfection in her recital of "Waste Not Your Hour," while the other numbers by this popular vocalist were rendered with equal expression and purity. Mr. Goward's fine tenor was never truer, nor clearer than when he sang the solo commencing "Ah, Moon of My Delight," the lines complete being as follows:

"Ah, Moon of my Delight, that knows no waste, How oft hereafter rising shall she look Through this same Garden after me—in vain."

And when thyself with shining Foot shall pass Among the Guests Star-scattered on the Grass, And in thy Jorons Errand reach the Spot Where I made one turn down an empty glass!"

The solos by Mr. Barton were given in that gentleman's usual artistic style, particularly the number, the first line of which is "Myself when young did eagerly frequent." Mrs. F. B. Pemberton in her selections ably sustained the enviable reputation established by her in the past as a vocalist, her voice ringing out pure and true in the solo commencing with the words "I sent my soul through the invisible." Miss Gertrude Loewen accompanied in a charming manner, the

difficulties of the music being overcome by her with rare facility, proving a most desired factor in the success of the composition.

Much credit for the successful nature of the event is due Mrs. F. B. Pemberton and the Misses Loewen, who sold many tickets and also assumed charge of the tasteful decoration of the hall. The thanks of those in charge and who rendered the members of the Ladies' Club, who so kindly assisted, and Walter Bros. for the use of chairs. Programmes were sold during the evening by Misses Vivian Schoenfeld, Marjorie Pinder and Alice Pinder. Messrs. David Rogers, Joe Pemberton, C. R. Pooley and F. N. Denison acted as ushers.

#### THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Flour, Oats, Bran and Wheat Materially Advance in Price—Scarcity of Eggs.

A strange turn has taken place in the local markets this week. While farmers have been busy harvesting and the time for thrashing is very near at hand, prices of flour, wheat, oats and bran have gone up when from \$2 to \$4 and on other articles a corresponding increase has been made. Potatoes on the other hand have depreciated to the extent of 25 cents a hundredweight. Eggs are reported scarce. The market for poultry, however, is not for chickens particularly there is little or no sale. The current retail quotations are as follows:

Flour	14.00/16.00
Oatmeal	12.00/14.00
Wheat	20.00/22.00
Barley	18.00/20.00
Cracked corn	16.00/18.00
Oats	14.00/16.00
Hay	12.00/14.00
Straw	10.00/12.00
Manure	8.00/10.00
Grain	12.00/14.00
Wheat	20.00/22.00
Barley	18.00/20.00
Cracked corn	16.00/18.00
Oats	14.00/16.00
Hay	12.00/14.00
Straw	10.00/12.00
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Hay	12.00/14.00
Straw	10.00/12.00
Manure	8.00/10.00
Grain	12.00/14.00
Wheat	20.00/22.0





**The New Vancouver**  
Coal Mining & Land Co.  
LIMITED  
Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries  
**Steam Coal**  
of the following grades:  
Double Screened Lump,  
Run of the Mine,  
Washed Nuts and Screenings  
SAMUEL M. ROBINS - SUPERINTENDENT

## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the  
Times Printing & Publishing Co.  
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- CASHMERE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas street.
- EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.
- KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates street.
- H. OBO, MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.
- VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 56 Yates street.
- VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.
- T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 89 Government street.
- F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government street.
- GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.
- H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.
- W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.
- MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post office.
- G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.
- T. REIDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

### ABOUT OURSELVES.

To-day the Times presents its readers with an illustrated supplement, prepared for the opening of the Legislature. Its compilation has been attended with difficulties, perhaps no greater than is usually attendant upon such enterprises, but well known to all who have attempted a similar task. These have been cheerfully borne by the staff through the confidence felt that such an issue would be appreciated by the large constituency which the Times reaches daily with news and comment.

The occasion upon which it is presented to the public is, we believe, sufficiently auspicious to warrant special mention and recognition. To-day the first session of the ninth parliament of British Columbia is being formally opened in the beautiful "symphony in stone" over James Bay. There His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, is performing his first official act in a public way since his appointment, the function being marked also by the attendance of a large number of ladies and gentlemen prominent in the social, military, political and business life of the capital and province.

The occasion, too, is specially noteworthy, because it marks what is believed to be a return to settled conditions and the opening of an epoch of business confidence and commercial and mining activity. This in itself, following the days of doubt and apprehension through which we have passed, is sufficiently gratifying and encouraging to justify some special effort to mark the event.

This issue, too, will help our readers to more readily familiarize themselves with the present House and with its members. There are many new faces to

the right and left of the Speaker this afternoon—faces which are strange to the habitués of the House and to Victorians. Some of these Times presents in the numerous half-tones on another page; others will be easily recognizable from the sketches which accompany them.

We believe that visitors to the city will appreciate a provision by which they will be able to carry away with them some souvenir of the opening of the session and the events incident thereto, as well as of Victoria itself. For this reason the edition will be made a large one in order that its circulation may be wide and that it may fulfil one of the purposes of its preparation, namely, the advertisement of Victoria as the ideal residential and tourist city of the West.

The mechanical work of this issue and the excellent engravings and half-tones with which it is embellished are a source of satisfaction to the publishers, the more so as the cuts are all the product of a Victoria house. The supplement is by all odds the finest that has ever been attempted in the West.

In conclusion, the present issue has not been prepared for the purpose of making money. No civic assistance has been solicited, nor have steps been taken which would give it even the suggestion of a mercenary enterprise. Its object is purely to contribute to the enlightenment and pleasure of its readers and to assist in making the attractions of this city better understood and appreciated. If it contents in this the publishers will be content.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

It was a great stroke of enterprise on the part of the Colonist, but hardly fair to the people who attended the show across the Bay this afternoon, to publish all the opening exercises in advance. It destroyed all the zest in the proceedings for a certain member, fortunately for reasons upon which we need not enter, not a very great multitude. Our contemporary must either have prepared the speeches for the members who took part in the opening ceremonies or it must have had access to all the documents last night. It is conceivable that the ministers might allow the able and versatile writers employed on the morning paper to put the formal words spoken this afternoon into their mouths, but it is hardly probable that they would allow the editor to draft the speech delivered from the throne by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. Yet a summary of that speech was printed this morning, and the inference that a copy of the document was placed in the hands of the editor is only a fair one. We do not know that it is a matter of much importance anyway, but the proceedings are, to say the least, irregular, unless, of course, we accept the first surmise as likely to be the true explanation—that the ministers had to call in editorial assistance in the preparation of the speeches.

As a matter of fact, though, speaking seriously, it is most irregular for a government to allow public documents to be printed in newspapers before they have gone through the formal courses which bring them before the people. There is no such favoritism in Britain or Canada, and we hoped there would be no relapse to the system which was in vogue in all the governments of British Columbia previous to that of Mr. Simlin.

### OIL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We were under the impression that almost everything the heart of man could desire was to be found or had been found in British Columbia, but it seems there was something we had overlooked. The Rossland Miner calls attention to the fact that there are vast oil fields in this province and that these lands are not the least of the possible future sources of wealth of British Columbia. The matter has often been mentioned before and experts have hinted at the possibilities in store for future generations in these great storehouses of Nature's wealth, but no effort has yet been made to ascertain in a practical way the extent of these oil-producing areas. Petroleum has been advancing in price in Canada for some years, while in British Columbia, which we believe is supplied entirely by the Standard Oil Company, owing to the duty and other obstructions to the trade, we probably have to pay more for this necessary article than the people of any other portion of the North American continent. At present prices it would surely pay to bore for and refine oil if it is to be found in quantities suitable for commercial purposes, as we have the word of those competent to judge that it is.

We have heard it stated before, and attention is once more called to the matter by our Rossland contemporary, that in the vicinity of the coal lands of East Kootenay there are large areas known to be capable of producing petroleum. The oil makes itself apparent on the surface of the waters of the creeks, and comes out of the banks of many streams. Probably because of the difficulty of marketing the product and also because of the absence of the oil expert nothing has yet been done to find out the exact standing of these Kootenay oil fields.

from a commercial point of view. If the conditions are as represented, there is a splendid opportunity for the new government to take this matter up and set the question at rest as to whether this valuable product exists in such quantities as to warrant the expenditure of capital for its development. It is not likely a very large sum of money would be required to prove the extent and richness of the oil fields, and these points once satisfactorily demonstrated, capital would be eager to do the rest.

### THE CRISIS IN ASIA.

From the many conflicting reports that are being sent to the press from the Orient the reader will be able to glean for himself sufficient data to convince him that the crisis there has developed sufficiently to indicate that a very serious problem indeed confronts the nations. Russia is the first of the powers to take such action as to show that she considers herself at war with China and that she intends to hold the Pekin government responsible for all past and future outrages that may be perpetrated on the subjects of the Czar. The Chinese ambassador in St. Petersburg has been given his passports, and there seems to be no other course left to the allied nations but to follow the example set by the Russian government. There is not much doubt but all will take this course with the possible exception of the United States, and their action may have a good moral effect on those who are nominally and actually guiding the destinies of the Flowery Kingdom at the present time. It does not seem probable that President McKinley and his administration will stand aloof from the powers which are acting in concert in the East, and it is not at all unlikely that a special session of congress may be called to discuss the situation and declare war against China. There is great activity in naval and military circles in the United States at the present time and the disturbed state of the East is evidently the cause of it. Congress is the only power that can declare war, and that provision of the constitution would seem to imply that the extent to which the executive can carry on such operations as are now in progress in the disturbed districts of the East must be limited and that the circumstances which have lately arisen will compel the President to call congress together at an early date. It seems that time has arrived for the American nation to take up its burden as a world power.

The opinion has been expressed that the world is entering upon a terrible conflict and that scenes such as have never occurred in modern times are about to take place in China. We suppose a great deal depends upon the degree of harmony which prevails and the unity of action on the part of the powers. Only a small number of Chinese soldiers are likely to be armed with modern weapons and the stand against the allies will probably not be a protracted one, so that if there is to be a great conflict it will not be with the Mongolians. When settling day arrives, however, and the powers fail to agree on the terms of the distribution of assets, then trouble may arise which will be far-reaching in its consequences. But we consider that a very remote possibility. The alliance of Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan is the best guarantee of a peaceful settlement.

If the members desire to inform themselves thoroughly on the relations which should continuously exist between the Crown and the Ministers of State they should study the speech of Hon. David Mills, printed in to-day's issue of the Times. It is a constitutional classic, and will probably save many a future digger after political truth a great deal of labor. It also lucidly sets forth the fact that politically, as in all other respects, the world is moving and that it is not exactly in order to go back a hundred years or so to root up precedents for present-day actions.

We do not often say anything about ourselves, but we think our readers will admit that to-day's edition of the Times is a work which maketh us not ashamed. It is true there are many of the members whose portraits would have added to the artistic features of the paper, but they did not consider it fit to supply us with the photographs which we asked for in a courteous manner, and without them we could do nothing. So we are blameless in the matter.

All the old parliamentary hands seemed pleased to see the member for North Victoria again take his place in the Speaker's chair. He looks well in it, has discharged his duties impartially in the past, and if his record may be relied upon, there are not likely to be any complaints registered against his decisions in the future.

Everybody looked happy, even the leader of the opposition appearing to be in the most genial temper. But the hot weather is far from soothing to the mind, and there may be warm times ahead. Mr. Eberts was observed casting sinister glances at the array of political gladiators on the opposition side of the House.

Sir Henri is evidently no respecter of persons or he would not have advocated a tax on coal in his first official speech.

It was the proudest parliamentary opening ever beheld in British Columbia.

# SPENCER'S ANNUAL SALE THIS WEEK.

SURPLUS STOCK IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED.

## FRIDAY Sale of Remnants

COST PRICE NOT CONSIDERED IN MARKING. ALL SHORT LENGTHS MUST GO.

Silks, Velvets, Gauzes, Colored Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Tweeds, Cloths, Flannelettes, Gingham, Muslin's Sheetings, Cottons, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons and Trimmings.

Many Lengths of Dress Goods will be found just enough for a Skirt or Waist or Child's Frock.



## FOR CONNOISSEURS ONLY.

**R. P. Rithet & Co. LIMITED**  
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS.

**OUR PRESENT ASPIRATIONS.**  
St. Nicholas.  
If I could find a worm or two,  
And had a rod and line,  
And could I leave my task awhile  
In sylvan shades to dine,  
I'd sit all day beneath a tree,  
With not one mortal wish  
To interrupt my calm content,  
And fish and fish and fish.  
  
A piece of meat, a slice of bread,  
With pickles in between,  
Would be about the proper thing,  
Should hunger intervene.  
Oh, it would do me worlds of good  
To hear the waters splash.  
And lie around one whole June day  
And fish and fish and fish.  
  
What though the sun were blazing hot  
And not a leaf astir,  
I wouldn't mind the heat at all,  
Or at the calm dome,  
I'd only sit throughout the day,  
And gratify my wish  
To be away from care and strife,  
And fish and fish and fish.  
  
ENGLAND'S DEBT TO COLONIES.  
La Quotidien.  
The contribution of Canadian blood to the Empire has been heavy; it is true; but it has been glorious, and it will bear its fruits. The Mother Country is beginning

to no longer regard Canadians as vulgar "colonials" unworthy of all attention and of all favor. The British war office has placed at the disposal of the medical faculties of the United Kingdom and of the British colonies, five hundred army surgeons' commissions in the regular forces. England owes us this mark of gratitude and this reward of loyalty. We are happy to see that she is beginning to discharge the enormous debt she has contracted toward her colonies, and especially toward Canada.

**NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.**  
NANAIMO, B.C.  
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.  
Coal Mined by White Labor.  
**New Wellington Coal**  
Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton  
Delivered to any part of the city  
**KINGHAM & CO.,**  
44 Fort Street.  
J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,  
Troncon Avenue, Yates and Store Sts.  
MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,  
Cor. Broad Street and Troncon Avenue  
FLINT & CO., Broad St.  
Telephone Call 947.  
W. 441—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

**WANTED.**  
WANTED—House of 12 or 15 rooms, suitable for boarding house; must be centrally located. Apply at once to J. E. Church, 44 Troncon Avenue.

**JAPANESE BOY** wants situation as farm hand. Apply 48 Clatham street.

**HELP WANTED.** Ten good smart sewing girls for factory. Apply Leach & Leiser, 204 Yates street.

**WANTED.** Purchaser for debentures, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Security for principal and interest first class. Address P. O. Box 112, Victoria.

**WANTED.** Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, scrap iron, rope, canvas and sacks; highest prices given. Apply Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. B. Aaronsen, Agent.

**ST-SILK SKIRT.** best Taffeta, any color; or 6 yards of the silk for selling five 25c. coupons. For samples of silk and information, call on or address Mrs. M. Montague, 54 Humboldt street, Victoria, B. C.

**LADIES.** I make big wages the year round, and you can readily do the same, for the work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$15 weekly. I have often made \$5 a day, and anyone who will work can do as well. I speak from experience and know that even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c. stamp. Address Mrs. A. H. Wiggins, Boston Harbor, Mich.

**FOR SALE.**  
SECOND STREET—1 lot, \$200.  
HILLSIDE AVENUE—Corner lot, \$200.  
Apply J. P. Foulkes & Co., 35 Fort St.

**LADIES.** Free, harmless monthly regulator; cannot fail. Mrs. B. Rowan, R. 228, Milwaukee.

**TO LET.**  
TO LET—4 rooms, rent \$3. 90 Cadboro Bay road.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.** Single or en suite. Apply 120 Vancouver street.

**A FEW SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT** at Sidney. Apply to J. J. White, Sidney.

**TO LET.** 6 roomed cottage, Chambers street, with all modern improvements. Apply 128 Government street.

**FURNISHED HOUSE.** Best part of town, to rent, or available for mess or board several desirable persons. Address "Y," Times.

**TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.** 107 Blanchard avenue.

**HOUSES TO LET.** Water front; Stanley avenue, \$10; on Speed avenue, \$5; several cottages on McCaskill street, off Pine street, Victoria West, \$5 each; 2 story house on Vancouver street, \$8; on North Clatham street, \$5; also houses for sale in all parts of the city. A. W. More & Co., 80 Government street.

**COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,** modern conveniences, 7 Blanchard street.

**LOST OR FOUND.**  
LOST—On Sunday morning, either on Fort street or on Quadra street, a small gold stick pin with a pearl in it. Finder please leave at Times Office.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
MONEY TO LOAN—Trust money to loan at reasonable interest on good real estate security. Apply M. Victoria Post Office Box 404.

**WARNING FROM PIONEER DYE WORKS.** Don't give your clothes up to the destruction of moths. They should be cleaned with the soap that we prepare for that special purpose. A sure preventive. Dressing a specialty. Thomas W. Pierre, tailor, 20 Douglas street. Established 1892.

**SEWER PIPE, FLOWER POTS, ETC.**—R. C. Potting Co., Ltd., Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria.

**SHORTHAND SCHOOL,** 15 Broad street, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping taught.

**A. & W. WILSON,** Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 841 Hastings street. Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking stoves, Ranges, etc.; ship-ping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 100.

**VETERINARY.**  
S. F. TOLMIE, Veterinary Surgeon—Office at Bray's livery, 124 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417.

**SOCIETIES.**  
VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m.  
B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

**COAL AND WOOD.**  
LUMP COAL, NUT COAL, SACK COAL, SLACK COAL. Telephone 694. Munn, Holland & Co., Troncon and Broad street.

**SCAVENGERS.**  
JULIUS WEST, General Scavenger, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cess-pools cleaned; contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co., Fort street, or with John Cochrane, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 80 Vancouver street. Telephone 136.

**NOLTE**  
CLASSES ADJUSTED 37 EYES TESTED FREE.  
FORT ST.

**Clothes**  
Real worth in clothing is good material, correct style, and reasonable price. Our line of Scotch Worsted Suits is the best for quality and price to be had in the city. Also fine lines of English patterns, from  
**\$25.00.**

**Burrows & Redman.**  
88 DOUGLAS STREET.

**Spratt & Macanlay**  
SCOWS FOR HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

**Coal and Wood.**  
Weight and Measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split and delivered at lowest prices.  
OFFICES:  
88 Government St. 82 Store St.  
Telephone 404. Telephone 144.



**Prevent the danger of infection by killing your flies with our**

**Sure Kill Fly Paper**

10 SHEETS, 10 CENTS.

**BOWEN, The Chemist,**  
38 Govt St., near Yates.

# WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, July 19.—A belt of high barometric pressure extends from Vancouver Island into Manitoba, while from California eastward to the Mississippi valley the barometer is low. These conditions will ensure a continuance of fine warm weather and light winds along the Coast, and considerable heat between the ranges. With the exception of showers in Alberta the weather has been fine from the Pacific to Manitoba.

**Forecasts.**  
For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Friday.  
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, continued fine and warm Friday and probably Saturday.  
Lower Mainland—Light variable winds, continued fine and warm to-day, Friday and Saturday.

**Reports.**  
Victoria—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, 56; minimum, 54; wind, calm; weather, clear.  
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, calm; weather, fair.  
Nanaimo—Wind, N.; weather, clear.  
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, 56; minimum, 56; wind, calm; weather, fair.  
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 54; minimum, 52; wind, 12 miles S. W.; weather, cloudy.

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Once you try you'll always buy Gilson's Toothache Gum. Price 10c.

—If you appreciate good value for your money use Houdi Ceylon Tea in packets only. To be had of all grocers.

—Remember Rumbler bicycles are selling at reduced prices for remainder of season. Cycles, Broad and Broughton streets, Weiler Bros.

—The school board meeting which was to have been held last evening was postponed. It will be held next Monday evening.

—The mass meeting of cyclists will be held to-night instead of last night, as was announced in these columns last evening, in the Forester's hall, Government street, and all bicyclists are requested to attend.

—The death occurred yesterday at the Royal Jubilee Hospital of Andrew Monro, a native of Scotland, and until lately employed with David Lindsay, on lower Johnson street. He was 56 years of age. The funeral takes place from Hanna's parlors to-morrow afternoon.

—Mrs. Walt is arranging for the second of a series of popular band concerts to be given at the Dallas Hotel to-morrow evening when the programme will be given by the Fifth Regiment band. The hall room will be thrown open for the accommodation of visitors and every effort will be made by the energetic proprietress to providing an evening of unalloyed enjoyment.

—B. Greer, local agent of the C. P. R., has been notified of a refrigerator car service between Vancouver and Kootenay points, which the company proposes inaugurating to-day. The service is being put on for the summer, and in order that shippers should insure furtherance of perishable goods in this car they are requested to endorse in their shipping bill, "Forward in refrigerator car." The car will leave Vancouver about every five days and will undoubtedly prove of great benefit to shippers generally.

See George H. Wilson in his Electric Fire Dance at Savoy.

—The placid waters of the Arm was veritably covered with pleasure craft of all descriptions last evening, following in the wake of the launch containing the Victoria City band, who played popular selections en route from the boat house. A landing was made at Marshall's, and the musical organization installed themselves in the grounds, and rendered a splendid programme. The surroundings were inexpressibly beautiful, the weather being perfect, while the scene was materially enhanced by the arrangement of Chinese lanterns in the grounds. Having regaled a large number at this spot to the first portion of the programme, the band adjourned to the Victoria gardens, where an equally large concourse were charmed by the remainder of the concert.

## A Safe Investment.

**5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE**

**THE Mutual Life OF CANADA,**

One of the oldest and strongest Companies in Canada.

**R. L. DRURY,**  
PROVINCIAL MANAGER.  
34 Broad St. St.

—We will call for and deliver bicycle repair work. Rumbler Cycles, Weiler Bros.

—You will find it in the B. C. Guide, 5c per copy, 50c per year, in all book stores in B. C.

Hear Marie D. Wood sing at Savoy Theatre to-night.

—Our Hair Fanning Machine has arrived. Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary head of hair 50 cents, at Mrs. C. Kosche's, 33 Douglas street.

—NEVER BEFORE at this price "Corona" photos finished in "Carbon-ette" on 175 green mounts reduced to \$4 per doz. each, for one month only, at Skene Lowe's studio.

—Owing to the delay on the part of some of the canvassers in handing over subscriptions to the finance committee, the latter are unable to wind up the Queen's birthday celebration business. Another meeting will be held some time next week, the date of which will be announced later.

—H. Dallas Helmcken, M.P.P., received a telegram this morning from H. W. Kent, secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Amateur Oarsman's Association, stating that at their annual convention held at Portland he was unanimously elected president of the above association for the present year.

—In the police court this morning the proprietors of the Omnica saloon were charged with retailing liquor outside the hours laid down in the law and were fined \$20. A liquor company was charged with neglecting to display in their vehicles a card bearing the regulations and rates, but the charge was withdrawn.

**Stanley and Scanlon the Musical Duo at Savoy to-night.**

—General Manager Hawley, of the S. Y. T. C. Seattle, has received telegraphic advice from Dawson to the effect that a consignment of \$500,000 of Klondike gold left on the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company's steamer Rock Island, which sailed from Dawson July 10th. This makes the third half-million shipment or total \$1,500,000 of Klondike dust sent to St. Michael by the company's river steamers.

—Word has been received from Lieut. Schofield, of the Bechuanaland regiment, by his brothers in this city that he has been promoted to a captaincy in the corps, with the probability of shortly attaining the post of major and possibly being appointed to the command of the corps. He was shot up in the beleaguered town of Mafeking with "B.P." during the historic siege, and richly deserves the promotion for which he has been selected.

—News comes from Skagway of a fourth body, supposed to be that of a member of the ill-fated Clayton-Kelley-Olson party, which was murdered on the Dawson trail last winter, has been found four miles above Selkirk in the waters of the Yukon, and has been forwarded to Dawson. No particulars have yet been learned in regard to the conditions of the body, or indications as to the supposed cause of death. However, the impression prevails that the body is that of Graves, who was supposed to have been a partner of O'Brien.

—The following is the formal verdict of the jury at the inquest held yesterday in connection with the Goldstream tragedy: "From the evidence produced we are of opinion that Richard and Katie McClure met their death by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Charlie McClure. We would like to draw attention of the authorities to the sensational and untruthful report given in the Colonist newspaper of July 17th, in regard to this affair; and we condemn the principle of publishing such unreliable reports before the conclusion of official investigation."

**The S. Reid Co.'s Summer Clearance Sale commenced to-day.**

—The City Council is meeting this afternoon in the City Hall, a special session having been convened by the Mayor for the purpose of taking into consideration preparations for the reception of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto, who leave Ottawa to-day for Victoria. Preparations are being made all along the C.P.R. for ovations to the popular representative of the Queen, a procession with 1,200 torches being organized in Winnipeg in his honor. It is expected that the council will make preparations for a reception befitting the high rank of the distinguished visitor.

—The regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held last evening, when the election officers resulted as follows: President, William M. Wilson; vice-president, T. Tagg; corresponding secretary, J. D. McNiven; recording and financial secretary, A. T. Emery; treasurer, A. J. Hay; sergeant-at-arms, T. Masters. A communication was read from the Central Labor Union of Jonestown, N. Y., asking for co-operation in a strike of textile workers of Hall & Co., now on there. An address was delivered by Ralph Smith, M.P.P., who invited the Victoria unionists to attend the demonstration to be held at Nanaimo on Labor Day. A protracted discussion was held during the evening on the Chinese question.

—The bluejackets off the Chilean warship General Bagoedano are certainly thoroughly enjoying their trip to this portion of the continent. A large number have been on leave throughout to-day and yesterday and proceeded to celebrate the occasion in a manner peculiar to that of all nationalities. As a natural consequence several of them have been the guests of ladies after during a part of yesterday and this morning, but they were all liberated in the course of a few hours. About half a dozen of them took a constitutional this morning in the direction of the Jubilee Hospital, and while in the vicinity of the institution curiosity overcame them and they pulled the alarm-bell with the result that the firemen had a warm run for about two miles. The bluejackets were apprehended on the Fort Street car on their return to the city, but they were immediately liberated and proceeded on their journey.

## They Will Not Extend

Street Railway Company Decline to Run Cars to Outer Wharf.

First Meeting of the New Council of the Board of Trade.

The first meeting of the new council of the Board of Trade was held this forenoon, W. T. Ward, president, in the chair. The following members were present: Col. Prior, M.P., Thos. Earle, M.P., A. B. Fraser, M.P., C. H. Lugin, M.P., F. Todd, T. W. Patterson, J. A. Mara, L. Cressie, Capt. Cox, L. G. M. Quade and F. L. Elworthy, secretary.

A general discussion took place upon the proposal to ask the government to establish an assay office at Dawson, but nothing definite was done.

A telegram was received from the New Westminster Board of Trade asking that the Victoria board join them in taking some steps towards bringing the unfortunate strike amongst the fishermen on the Fraser river to a close.

Mr. Todd said that from a telegram he had received this morning, the fishermen had decided not to accept the company's proposition of 20 cents and that not less than 15 cents would be paid during the season, so that matters remain in statu quo.

After discussion it was resolved that the secretary communicate with the New Westminster board asking upon what lines the boards should take action.

A letter was read from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. with reference to the board's request for the extension of the car line to the outer wharf, stating that as it was not doubtful how long the Islander would continue on the new schedule, the company did not see their way to do anything.

A communication was received from the Vancouver Board of Trade asking that a committee be appointed to act with them in bringing in a bill for bankruptcy legislation.

Mr. Earle said that something ought to be done for the better protection of creditors from fraudulent bankrupts.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the Vancouver board: Messrs. T. Earle, Chas. F. Todd and Thomson.

A letter was received from the Atlin Board of Trade asking that a committee be appointed to confer with them and amongst other things to arrange for a conference of the council being held at Nanaimo when the whole question of transportation from the coast cities to the Yukon be dealt with.

The president announced the resignation of C. A. Holland, which was accepted, and H. L. Scott was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The chairman said that he thought the board should present an address to the Governor-General upon his visit to the city, to which the board agreed and appointed Col. Prior, Mr. Cressie and Mr. Mara a committee to draft the address.

The report of the secretary was carried by acclamation.

Col. Prior made a few remarks in regard to the council's request to the Dominion government for the further deepening of the harbor, and stated that a depth of 16 feet could only be obtained at great expense, but a depth of 13 feet might be obtained.

The following are the standing committees:

Fisheries—B. C. Moss, C. F. Todd, B. Boggs, Walter Morris, D. J. Munro, Manufacturers—D. R. Ker, J. G. Shillcross, Jno. A. Hall, H. J. Scott, Ed. Pearson.

Harbors and Navigation—F. W. Vincent, J. G. Cox, F. G. Davidge, Capt. Wm. Grant, N. Hardy.

Public Works and Railways—B. W. Pearce, C. H. Lugin, H. P. Bullen, F. W. Patterson, J. F. Mara.

Finance—H. B. Wilson, Geo. Gillespie, G. A. Taylor.

Mining and Property—Henry Croft, F. J. Claxton, Lindley Cressie.

Agriculture and Forestry—Jno. Nicholas, M. Baker, Jno. Earsman.

The council then adjourned.

## Given Away FREE

During the Demonstration now being given, to every purchaser of two packages of

**Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.**

A handsomely illustrated COOK BOOK, "THE VITAL QUESTION," containing over 200 recipes of how to properly prepare food for the table.

Call at our store at once.

**JOHNS BROS.**  
261 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA.

## SHIPPING NEWS

HAPPENINGS OF A DAY ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

**VICTORIA TIDES.**  
By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.4 feet above the level of the Equimuit dry dock.

Friday, July 20.		Saturday, July 21.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
3:40 a.m.	2.3 feet.	4:40 a.m.	1.5 feet.
11:50 a.m.	6.5 feet.	12:50 p.m.	1.4 feet.
2:50 p.m.	6.7 feet.	4:00 p.m.	7.2 feet.
9:00 p.m.	8.7 feet.	9:50 p.m.	8.2 feet.

Gold dust to the value of \$900 arrived from the West—Bay placers on the steamer Willapa last evening. This is the second shipment which has been received from the mines and augurs well for the future of the placers. There is a flume in course of construction which, when completed, will afford water for the proper development of the mines. The roadway for this has been prepared, and lumber for its construction is arriving by every steamer, so that it will only be a question of a short time before the place presents a scene of great activity.

With the gold washing machine now in operation a two-inch stream can be used, and as this water comes in contact with so much pumice, and is consequently more or less alloyed with turpentine, the work of washing is rather a tedious procedure. It is said the salt water cannot be used because of its oily nature, which also affects the mercury used in the machine.

The Willapa's passengers for Victoria included Colonel Hayes, Chester F. Lee, who has been down the Coast looking over the former's properties; T. G. Childs, of Sidney, Inlet, and Rev. Mr. Stone. The Willapa reports a salmon pack of 600 cases at Clayquot. She sails again for the Coast to-morrow evening, going as far north as Cape Scott.

Steamer Cutch arrived at Vancouver from Skagway yesterday with \$300,000 in treasure. She brought news of a smallpox epidemic at Dawson. The disease is supposed to have been carried up the river from Nome.

Chilean man-of-war instruction ship General Bagoedano, which has been in Esquimalt for the past week, leaves for San Francisco to-morrow and from the Bay City will pass across the Pacific.

The board of trade of Vancouver has appointed a committee to confer with the city council of that city relative to improving the northern passenger service.

Steamer Islander left Vancouver at 1:30 o'clock and connected with the Eastern train.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan left Hongkong for Victoria at noon yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Silks, of Swan Lake, took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence to Ross Bay cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Grundy. The pallbearers were as follows: Messrs. J. H. McGregor, J. Berryman, G. Richardson, A. McGregor, J. Leahy and D. Barry.

It will be noticed by the advertisement of the People's Trading Stamp Co. that the recent attempt to do away with trading stamps has not been successful. A few merchants, it is understood, are satisfied to try them a while longer.

## These Are Good Shirts!

A shirt made in the regular way to sell at a very low price and give the dealer a margin of profit is a very poor article.

But these shirts are not that kind. They belong to the \$1.25 and \$1.50 class, of which we have an accumulation of broken lots that must go regardless of regular value. We have put the price low enough to touch the spot. Your choice of the lot for

**50c.**

Sizes 14½ to 17.

**Geo. R. Jackson**

HATTER, FURNISHER AND TAILOR.

**\$40,000.00**

To loan in large and small amounts on mortgage on improved real estate.

**SWINERTON & ODDY.**

# THE Sterling Sale

**...IS BOOMING...**

Secure Some of the Good Things While They Last.

See the **50c BLOUSES** and the **\$1.25 KID GLOVES** We Are Selling at **65c** Per Pair

**CLERICAL GATHERING.**  
An Excursion to Esquimalt—Public Meeting in A. O. U. W. Hall Last Evening.

An ideal summer day was given the many clerical gentlemen and their friends at present in the city for their excursion yesterday afternoon to Esquimalt. The visitors saw the naval town at its best, and the Chilean man-of-war at present in the harbor formed a great source of attraction.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the A. O. U. W. hall, when a paper was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Pentecost of Vancouver upon "Church Problems in the West," the speaker being the Rev. C. E. Cooper, Nanaimo. An interesting discussion and conversation was held, the Cecilia orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Longfield, providing a programme of music. This morning holy communion was celebrated at St. Barnabas church at 8, and at 9 breakfast was provided by the Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas, at which from forty to fifty sat down.

The session proper commenced to-day at 10:30 at the cathedral school, when a paper upon "The Possibilities of Ritual Uniformity" was given by the Rev. Canon Beaulieu, the speaker being the Rev. Dr. Paget, Revelstoke. Discussion followed.

This afternoon an excursion will be made to Oak Bay, and the evening session will commence at 8:15, when a paper upon "Modern Views of Inspiration" will be read by the Rev. H. H. Gowen, Seattle, the speakers being the Revs. L. N. Tucker, Vancouver, and W. D. Barber, Victoria. All the meetings are public.

At his morning's sitting an invitation was received from Premier Bennett, through Bishop Perin, to attend the opening ceremony at the House this afternoon.

It ought to be mentioned that the schoolroom of Christ Church cathedral where the meetings are held has been very prettily decorated with evergreens and bunting in honor of the occasion by A. H. Ridgman, the superintendent.

**CHINESE PATRIOTISM.**  
Victoria Residents Promise Their Influence in Helping to Restore Quiet.

The Chinese of this city have fallen in line with those of other cities, and at a meeting held in the Chinese Benevolent Society Hall on Tuesday evening adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Chinese merchants, residents, contractors and workmen of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, in meeting assembled, in the room of the Chinese Benevolent Society, desire to express our feelings of loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria;

"That we desire to express our humble and grateful thanks for the enjoyment of peace, freedom and liberty which have been afforded us in this province of British Columbia, and to express our deep appreciation for the justice which has already been received by us here;

"That we deeply regret the unfortunate state of affairs which exists in China to-day, and the dreadful massacres which have been heard of, which have happened in Peking, and we hope that the trouble will soon be overcome;

"That we are preparing a petition to be signed by all the Chinese residents and addressed to the Emperor, asking that he use his power and influence for the suppression of all those people who are engaged in rebellion against the throne, and that we humbly hope that Your Majesty will be able, in conjunction with the other powers, to restore order in the empire of China, and we devote ourselves, each one of us, to do all we possibly can towards assisting to the best of our power and ability in aiding Your Majesty to accomplish that end; and that we are prepared, when the time comes, and we are called upon to do so, to contribute our share for this purpose;

"And we again beg to assure Your Majesty of our deep respect, reverence and loyalty for Your Majesty's throne and person."

"THE CHINESE CONSOLIDATED BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,"  
"Chan Way, president; Wong Gnet Min, secretary."  
"Victoria, B.C., July 17, 1900."

The officers of Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T., were recently installed in office by J. A. McArthur, who came over from New Westminster for the purpose. The following are the officers for the current term: W. Ball, S.G.; Mrs. Luscomb, V.C.; M. McGregor, P.C.; C. Salt, R.C.; G. E. McArthur, herald; H. Osborne, chaplain; J. Isler, I.G.; H. Salt, sentinel; G. Lawrence, treasurer. An excellent programme was provided for the occasion by the members of the council, assisted by friends.

About two o'clock this afternoon the fire department were called to the Y. W. C. A. premises on Rae street, where sparks had ignited the roof in several places. The firemen made a quick run and speedily extinguished the blaze. Damage about \$15.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache—Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill will cure. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

**Fishing**  
Lakeside Hotel, Cowichan Lake, will open on Monday, April 9th. Stage leaves Duncan's Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Special tickets will be issued by the E. & N. Railway good for 15 days, \$5 return.

**W. W. WAIT & CO.**  
No. 44 Government St.

**Mannish Shirts For the Boys....**  
Made just like papa's, soft negligee styles, collar attached, various patterns, silk, stripes, splendidly made, seams sewn with two rows of thread, gusset at all openings. Sizes 12, 13½, 14.

**75c Each**  
If your boy complains of the heat get him a suit of

**Balbriggan Underwear, 90c**  
**W. G. Cameron**  
CASH CLOTHIER, FURNISHER AND HATTER.  
55 JOHNSON STREET.

**KOENIG'S STATION**  
FORMERLY CALLED "SHAWNIGAN LAKE STATION"  
Is the place to get off for the

**Shawnigan Lake Hotel**  
A comfortable house; rates moderate; none but the best wines, liquors and cigars on hand.  
First-class fishing and shooting in season. Boats for angling or pleasure always on hand for hire.  
Four room cottages close to the hotel can be rented by the week or month. Parties wishing privacy, with or without board.  
Trains leave Victoria daily at 9 a. m.; Saturdays and Sundays, 9 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.

**GEO. KOENIG,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
Get off at Koenig's Station.



## They Passed The Exams

List of Pupils Who Are Promoted  
Into the High  
School.

The Result Disappointing, Number  
of Those Successful  
Being Small.

The day of all days that has been looked forward to with the greatest degree of interest, excitement and impatience by a large number of pupils of the various provincial schools has arrived at last, the results of the High school entrance examinations being completed and published as appended.

According to the superintendent of education the result was very disappointing, the proportion of those successful being surprisingly low. In this city, out of 100 candidates, but 41 obtained the required percentage, and this was even lower in the majority of the other cities, while in the rural districts only five out of 60 passed. In the entire province there were 374 candidates, of whom only 113 were successful.

The winner of the Governor-General's medal in Victoria was Jeffrie Aiken Cunningham, of the Boys' Central school, who received 847 marks. Miss Ada M. Spencer, of South Park school, came second, with 846 marks. The successful candidates were:

Boys' Central School.	
Cunningham, Jeffrie Aiken	847
Chamberlain, Lewis	818
Netherby, Ralph L.	780
Walker, Walter M.	777
Clearfield, Joseph E.	777
Nason, Edward F.	681
Dooley, William A.	660

Girls' Central School.	
Baird, Evelyn A.	830
Royds, Dorothy L.	742
Vigilant, Emma	730
Hoffe, Elizabeth E.	725
Moore, Margaret	718
Heyland, Anita A.	707
Knight, May E.	697
McGrimmon, Mabel	697
Roberts, Belle	693
Gibson, Margaret	690

North Ward School.	
Wright, Leila S.	778
Johnston, Emily M.	729
Hanley, Frank A.	725
Taylor, Ida M.	706
Wolf, Henry P.	680
Robinson, Maggie H.	687
Valo, Ethel	683

South Park School.	
Spencer, Ada E.	846
Reid, Alfred E.	833
Langley, Muriel	810
Pattinson, Kate L.	800
Flett, Edith L.	805
Prosser, Rose H.	773
Rogers, Clarence H.	746
Michael, Catherine S.	743
Ross, Helena	740
Fraser, William A.	737
Henderson, Elizabeth M.	734
Richards, Hilda M.	731
Jones, Charlotte E.	679
Irwin, Sarah E.	672
Cameron, Abbie E.	669

Victoria West School.	
McKenna, Zoe E.	706
Crocker, Arthur H.	695

Craigflower School.	
Pope, Harold S. D.	773

Gordon Head School.	
Strachan, Robert T.	696

Candidates Passed.	
Nanaimo	22
New Westminster	14
Northfield	3
Roseland	15
Vancouver	129
Victoria	41
Willington	7
Rural Schools	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>

SOME NAVY "IFS."

Would the British Fleet be Overworked in the Event of a European War?

Once again the question of the efficiency of the navy is being generally discussed. Like the Little Englander, the problem is always with us, for more than ever it is realized that the command of the sea means supreme command everywhere.

If any great power were today conquering the sea, it would lie almost at the mercy of its opponent. Its colonies would go, its commerce would be shattered, its influence in the councils of the world would for the time disappear.

This is why all the powers are now devoting their greatest attention to their navies. Fleets are far more costly to maintain than armies, but in the battle for supremacy no nation can afford to think of expense.

France has decided on a naval expenditure of 800,000,000 francs, although the French fleet is second only to the English. The German fleet is today fifth in strength, but the Kaiser has resolved to make it rival our own.

If he forces his present naval programme on his people he will in less than twenty years have a fleet equal to all our active squadrons.

Every Briton is rightly proud of the strength of our fleet, for it represents a collection of fighting ships such as the world has never before seen. The declared aim of our admiralty has been to have a line of armored vessels equal to the combined forces of any two powers.

If we judge by tonnage alone we now have this:

The total of the British navy mounts up to the enormous figure of over one and a half million tons. To equal this we should have to join together the next three greatest fleets—those of France, Russia and the United States.

If this were all, the Britisher might comfortably go to sleep and trouble his head no more about naval matters. But

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.



LEE & FRASER,  
11 TROUBADOUR AVE.,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

The young man who pays a portion of his yearly earnings into a RELIABLE COMPANY for an ENDOWMENT POLICY is building a strong barricade "against the adversity of the rainy day" which comes sooner or later to almost every man.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE is a favorite with the insuring public.

It has the LARGEST percentage of NET SURPLUS to liabilities of any Canadian company.

In 1890 it wrote in accepted business nearly FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Its ENDOWMENT COMPOUND INVESTMENT POLICY is especially advantageous for young men, combining a desirable investment with the protection of insurance, and embracing many other benefits over ordinary forms of policies.

Full particulars furnished on application.

G. F. BURPEE, M. A.,  
District Agent Vancouver Island,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

S. G. FAULKNER,  
Provincial Manager,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

It is not all. We must judge the strength of a fleet by what it has to do, and, looked at this way, our British navy does not come out so well.

Other nations have few colonies to defend, comparatively few merchant vessels to guard. For every two French merchant vessels Britain has twenty-three. For every one Russian ship we have twenty-two, and for every one German we have between five and six.

These comparisons are based on figures which appear in the new volume of the "Naval Annual," just out. That publication takes no count of any but effective vessels. The admiralty's return, however, includes a number of ships built as long ago as 1858.

The power of a fleet, of course, depends not so much on its size as what it might be called upon to do. If the British navy had only to guard the coast line of the home country its task would be an easy one indeed. But at one and the same time its work would lie in the China seas and off Newfoundland.

If it were possible for the Empire's coast line to be simultaneously threatened and the fleet proportionately divided to meet the attack, only twenty-four vessels of all kinds would be available for the protection of the United Kingdom.

Then, regarding the defence of merchant shipping, it appears that though our navy is the greatest in the world, yet our merchant navy is comparatively the most poorly protected.

If the British fighting ships were divided out among all our trading vessels they would be outnumbered every time. Russia can afford about eight times the proportionate protection to its merchantmen than Britain can.

Of course, in real warfare, no admiral would think of dividing out his fleet. Merchantmen would be hurried into fortified harbors, safe from the ocean, and would await to seek the battleships of the enemy. For Britain has always had one rule in naval warfare—find the enemy's fleet, attack it, and keep on attacking it till it is captured or driven from the seas.

If we examine closely the British fleet in comparison with foreign navies, some strange facts reveal themselves. We are strongest in first-class battleships, of which we have thirty-six, as against eleven for France, and only five for the German fleet. These include no fewer than nine ships of the Majestic class, of 14,900 tons each, and eight of the Royal Sovereign class of 14,500 tons. There are six battleships, like the Formidable of 15,000 tons. Fourteen of these battleships are on the stocks. In big fighting vessels we are far and away first. Some of our rivals have devoted themselves rather to destroyers than to fighting ships of the usual type. France in particular, while not neglecting big armored ships, has gone in for torpedo-boats of every kind. The new submarine ships may be left out of this estimate, for they are more or less in the experimental stage. Doubtless they will soon be made workable, for France has often in the past shown remarkable skill in the improvement of warships. Up to the present, our naval authorities have fought shy of the submarine boat.

We owe many of our greatest improvements in guns to France; we owe her the perfected torpedo-boat.

France has ninety-four first-class torpedo-boats, as against one ninety-seven. Even Germany has 114 of these. Britain has concentrated her strength on torpedo-boat destroyers, of which she has more than every other power in the world combined.—Glasgow Weekly Record.

Over 1,700 troops have been planted in New York city during the past year by the New York Tree Planting Association, of which former Mayor William L. Strong is president. Nearly all the planting was done along the river front and in residence streets. But it is now intended to extend the work to the tenement house district, both for sanitary and esthetic reasons.

Washington & Alaska S.S. Co. y.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO  
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IN 65 HOURS.

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Sails for Skagway, calling only at Ketiklan and Juneau, every ten days. Finest accommodations and best service on the route. Round trip in seven days. Rates same as on other steamers. Next sailing SUNDAY, JULY 22nd.

Subsequent dates of sailing, Aug. 1, 11, 21, 31.

For further particulars call on or address DODD, WELLS & CO., Ltd., 64 Government Street, Telephone No. 56.

OLD DR. GODDARD'S REMEDY FOR MEN in a few days will make an old man of 60 feel 20 years younger. Sent everywhere by mail. Each bottle 10c. With what to eat and what to avoid. No duty, no inspection by Customs House. Write at once if we could not help you we would not make this honest offer.

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THE EVENING TIMES,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent  
Medicine?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and used in case of need, much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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For further particulars call on or address DODD, WELLS & CO., Ltd., 64 Government Street, Telephone No. 56.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

Summer Excursions

Cheap Rates.

The C. P. N. Co. will issue tickets to Vancouver and back to Seattle at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons. Fare for round trip, \$2.00.

C. S. BAXTER,  
G. P. A.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,  
S.S. 'ISLANDER'

Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer. Victoria, June 10th, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51—Taking Effect June 10th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 7 a.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C. P. N. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 12 p.m. on Thursday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Lewis and Clark, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Point, Sunday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell and Skagway at 8 a.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st of each month, extending later trips to Quinalt and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLETON,  
General Freight Agent,  
C. S. BAXTER,  
Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co's wharf for

DYER, SKAGWAY, WRANGELL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, as follows, viz:

"ANUBIS" July 11, 25

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At 5 o'clock p.m.

And from Vancouver on following days.

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Fast Mail

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains to the Fast Mail to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily.

BETWEEN  
Minneapolis,  
St. Paul and  
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This assures passengers from the West making connections.

The Daily Century train, "the best train in the world," leaves St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

F. W. PARKER,  
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The only all rail route between all points east, west and south to Rosseau, Nelson and all intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Nelson with steamer for Kootenai and all Kootenai lake points. Connects at Moyers Falls with stage daily to Republic and connects at Bonanza with stage daily for Grand Forks and Greenwood.

Effective June 1st, correct time card as follows:

Leave. Day Train. Arrive.

10:35 a.m. Spokane 7:10 p.m.

12:30 p.m. Rosseau 8:30 p.m.

9:30 a.m. Nelson 8:30 p.m.

9:35 p.m. Spokane 7:35 a.m.

11:00 p.m. Rosseau 6:30 a.m.

H. A. JACKSON,  
General Passenger Agent.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicose, etc., and restores the organs to normal. Dr. J. W. Knapp, 2044 Hill Building, Detroit, Mich.

Send money for the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

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Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO  
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TIME CARD NO. 7.  
Effective Monday, October 16th, 1900.

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Tacoma 8:30 p.m.  
Arrive Seattle 10:30 p.m.  
Leave Seattle 11:15 p.m.  
Arrive Port Townsend 1:45 a.m.  
Leave Port Townsend 2:30 a.m.  
Arrive Victoria 4:45 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND.  
DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.

Leave Victoria 8:30 a.m.  
Arrive Port Townsend 11:15 a.m.  
Leave Port Townsend 11:30 a.m.  
Arrive Seattle 1:15 p.m.  
Leave Seattle 2:45 p.m.  
Arrive Tacoma 4:45 p.m.

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LOWEST RATES.  
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# Victoria Daily Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1900.

## Victoria, Old and New.

A PEN PICTURE OF FORT CAMOSUN WHEN  
SIR JAMES DOUGLAS FIRST  
LANDED HERE.

The Circumstances Which Led to the Selection of  
This City First as a H. B. Post and  
Afterwards as the Capital.

The city of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, does not owe its selection as such to the choice of any capricious potentate, or to the patronage of any politician. The exigencies of trade and commerce, toward the middle of the present century, and the wisdom and foresight of these stout old pioneers of western civilization—the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company—are responsible for the designation of Victoria, or, as she was termed in those primitive days, Camosun, as the seat of the government. The choice was made at a period which antedated by many decades, at least so far as the West was concerned, the peculiar operations known to the initiated as "log-rolling," and equally as potent in the awarding of a contract as in the choosing of a state capital.

There came a day in the early forties when it became patent to the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company that as a centre and basis of operations Astoria had become untenable. Population was pouring into Oregon, and it became yearly more evident that the very site from which the operations of the great corporation had radiated for years would be included in the territory in dispute between Britain and the American states. The influx of population, too, had changed the land from being a great game preserve to a country of cultivated fields and ambitious homesteads. A metropolitan post must therefore be formed to the northward, and in a district the ultimate ownership of which could never be called in question.

Among the sites canvassed were Nanaimo and Port Langley. The latter on the Fraser river. But Sir James Douglas, shrewd and far-seeing, was emphatic in his expressed preference for Camosun. Not only did the climate commend him, but the harbor of the latter, and the agricultural land in evidence, and by the beautiful crops of potatoes which the Indians raised, and which spoke volumes for the fertility of the soil. Over and above all these considerations he noticed the adaptability of the port to all forms of shipping and fishing. Here then it was decided to make the new outpost of the great corporation.

On March 1st, 1843, Douglas set out from Fort Vancouver with fifteen men. At Nanqually a halt was made and supplies were taken on board the Beaver. The following day they reached Victoria and anchored just inside the entrance round Shoal Point.

On the 15th Douglas went ashore, selected a site for his fort, and proceeded at once to erect a home for the company's stores.

From this time forward Camosun rapidly grew, quickly taking its place as the premier post of the province.

In 1846 the name of the capital was changed to Victoria.

For a brief period—almost a decade—the Royal City of New Westminster enjoyed similar dignity to Victoria, through the creation of the Mainland into a crown colony, known as British Columbia, in 1858. Vancouver Island had attained to the status of a crown colony in 1849.

The two colonies were reunited in 1864, when Governor Seymour was appointed to the gubernatorial office. By proclamation, dated May 25th, 1868, Victoria was declared the seat of government for the new and larger British Columbia, and such it has remained until the present day.

Representative government was established, though hardly in its modern and comprehensive form, in 1869. The Island was divided into four electoral districts.

tricts, with representation as follows: Victoria, four members; Esquimalt and Metchoin, two members; Nanaimo, one member; Sooke, one member.

The first assembly was convened on August 12th, 1869, the sessions being held in the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company. Dr. Helmcken was the first speaker.

The second meeting of the legislature was held on July 3rd, 1868, and in 1869 the construction of the old parliament buildings and of the James Bay bridge, the approach to them, was undertaken. The buildings came under very sharp criticism, an opposition paper of that day describing them as being "scattered over a square like a number of goose pens."

The "goose pens," however, while not very elegant in appearance, served their purpose well, and much useful and necessary legislation was enacted within the somewhat haphazard structures, equipped for so many years by the province's representatives.

The site of the buildings formed the subject of much protest from the legislature of that day, but Governor Douglas was intransigent. "I propose to concentrate the public offices on that spot," he said to the assembly, "after a plan laid out on the most approved principles for health, convenience and ornament."

His advisers wished the buildings to be more centrally located, but succeeding generations will be disposed to believe that not only in selecting the capital, but in choosing the location for the provincial buildings, he displayed sound judgment.

However, the march of progress and the great development of the province steadily led by the conviction among the public men of British Columbia that more commodious structures would have to be erected for the representatives of the people. The construction of these buildings occupied about four years, the result being a building so striking in appearance and so commodious in equipment as to be the admiration of visitors from all parts of the globe. The history of its construction and of its cost is too fresh in the public mind to require repetition here.

To-day this stately pile is one of the most striking attractions of the capital. Its internal arrangements and embellishment is thoroughly in keeping with its imposing exterior, and it is in every way a fitting home for the law makers of a province which it is believed will yet take its place as the premier province of the Dominion.

### FOUNDING OF VICTORIA

To those who know Victoria only as it is to-day—a thriving city with handsome business blocks, fine streets and

## Special Parliamentary Edition

arrived just inside the entrance round Shoal Point.

"It was indeed primeval in appearance. Before them lay a vast ocean-bound body of land upon which no white men now stood. Not a human habitation was in sight, not a beast, scarcely a bird. Even the distant murmur of the voiceless wood, was drowned by the gentle beating of the surf upon the shore."

"There was something specially charming, bewitching in the place. Though wholly natural, it did not seem so. It was not at all like pure art; but it was as though nature and art had combined to make one of the most pleasing prospects in the world. No park-like in appearance was the region round and back of the harbor that the European first landing could scarcely have manifested surprise had he encountered workmen while subduing that which was evil or anguished, were yet subordinating art to nature, and striving with their artificial changes to still preserve nature's beauties. The fertile vales, warm groves, and grassy slopes of the rolling plateau, nearly corresponding in its insular position and geographical situation, and I hope the latter will also enjoy an exemption from an evil at once disastrous and irremediable. We are certain that potatoes thrive and grow to a large size, as the Indians have many small fields in cultivation, which appear to repay the labor bestowed upon them, and I hope that other crops will do as well. The canal of Camosun is nearly six

managed, less than the produce of an uncultivated waste."

"Being pretty well assured of the capabilities of the soil as respects the purposes of agriculture, the climate being also mild and pleasant, we ought to be able to grow every kind of grain raised in England. On this point, however, we cannot confidently speak until we have tried the experiment, and tested the climate, as there may exist local influences destructive of the husbandman's hopes, which cannot be discovered by other means. As, for instance, it is well known that the damp fogs, which daily spread over the shores of Upper California, blight the crops, and greatly deteriorate the wheat grown near the sea coast in that country. I am not aware that any such effect is ever felt in the temperate climate of Britain, nearly corresponding in its insular position and geographical situation, and I hope the latter will also enjoy an exemption from an evil at once disastrous and irremediable. We are certain that potatoes thrive and grow to a large size, as the Indians have many small fields in cultivation, which appear to repay the labor bestowed upon them, and I hope that other crops will do as well. The canal of Camosun is nearly six

1858. This well was about thirty feet in depth down to the bed rock, which dipped suddenly toward the harbor, leaving when the water got low, the upper part of it dry, while at the lower part there were three or four feet of water. It was lined with stonework up to the surface, then covered with wood. To this well the miners came for their supply of water, which was hauled up with a rope and bucket. While one of them was hauling up water his rope broke and let his kettle fall to the bottom. In order to save his kettle he gave an Indian a dollar to go down and fish it up. The Indian went down and stood on the dry part of the rock. After trying a little while, and unable to grapple the kettle, in order to help him to recover it the miner swung himself down by the rope. When about ten feet down his foot struck the stonework. In an instant the whole wall fell down on the Indian, who, poor fellow, died instantly, crushed to death at the bottom. A number of people came and quickly recovered his body. The well was ordered to be filled up, which was done. Only one of the old buildings now remains, which is the store known as No. 3. It is at present used as a theatre—that is to say in 1878.



PRESENT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

By courtesy of Hibbes & Co.

These gave the ground a substantial air, and a warning to the encroaching sea as it progressed had specially prepared the place, and the foundations of civilization were there already laid. Never danced clearer, purer water in the sunlight than that which rippled in the coves and bays around, and the Olympia heights from this standpoint view the glistening water for a foreground, and cloud-cut midway above their base, as they often are, seemed transcribed heavenward. Never were mountains more aptly named than these, thanks to the old trinket-buckster, Meares; for if there is anywhere a spot upon which an American Jew may fling his boots, it is here on these uplifted hills, their base resting on clouds, and their white tops bathed in celestial glory."

Of the agricultural possibilities of the place, Governor Douglas speaks in the following terms: "Camosun is a pleasant and convenient site for the establishment, within fifty yards of the anchorage, on the border of a large tract of clear lands, which extend eastward to Point Gonzalo at the southeast extremity of the island, and about six miles inland, being the most picturesque, and decidedly the most valuable part of the island that we had the good fortune to discover. More than two-thirds of this section consists of prairie land, and may be converted either to purposes of tillage or pasture, for which I have seen no part of the Indian country better adapted; the rest of it, with the exception of the ponds of water, is covered with valuable oak and pine timber. I observed, generally speaking, but two marked varieties of soil on the prairie; that of the 'law' land is of a fine vegetable mould, varying from five to fourteen inches in depth, overlying a sub-stratum of greyish, clayey loam, which produces the rankest growth of native plants that I have seen in America. The other variety is of inferior clay, and to judge from the less vigorous appearance of vegetation upon it, naturally more unproductive. Both kinds, however, produce abundance of grass, and several varieties of red clover grow on the rich mould. In two, particularly, we saw several acres of clover growing with a luxuriance and a compactness more resembling the clover sward of a well

managed lea, than the produce of an uncultivated waste."

"The fort, which was subsequently erected, is described by Mr. James Deane to have been as follows when he first saw it in January, 1858: 'The bastions were of heavy logs, some thirty feet in height, and were connected by palisades about twenty feet high. Within the palisades were the stores numbered from one to five; the blacksmith shop, beside dining hall, cook house and chapel. The site of the fort was an oak opening. The ground, to the extent of an acre, was cleared and enclosed by a palisade, forming a square. On the north and south corners was a tower, containing six or eight pieces of ordnance each. The north one served as a prison, the south one for firing salutes whenever the Governor visited the post office. In the centre of the east and west sides were main gateways, each having a little door to let people out or in after hours. On the right, entering by the front or south gate, was a cottage in which was the post office. On its west side by an officer of the company, a Capt. Sangster. Next in order was the smithy. Next and next on the south side was a large store house, in which fish oil, etc., were stored away. Next came the carpenter shop. Close to this was a large room, provided with bunks for the company's men to sleep in. Next, and last on that side, was a large building, a sort of barrack for new arrivals. Between this corner and the east gate were the chapel and the chaplain's house. On the other side of the gate was a large building that served as a dining room for the officers; adjoining this were the cook house and the laundry. On the north side was a row of buildings for storing fur provisions to shipment to England and goods before taking their place in the trading store."

"Behind these stores was a fire proof building used as a magazine for storing gunpowder. On the lower corner, was another cottage, in which lived Finlayson and family, who was then chief factor. On the other side of the front, or west gate, was the flag staff and heltry. The central part of the enclosure was open ground, and was always kept clean. Through this enclosure ran the main road, leading from the two gates. On one side of this was a well in which a lamentable accident happened early in the rush of

**VICTORIA...**  
ITS NATURAL  
ADVANTAGES.  
From the B. C.  
Mining Record.

Located at the southern end of Vancouver Island, the situation of Victoria is remarkable alike for its beauty and its adaptability to the purposes of commerce. The city rises gradually from the Straits of Juan de Fuca and from the land-locked harbor in which its extensive shipping, not forgetting the sailing fleet, which is the greatest in the world, lies in safety.

At the outer dock, for the construction of which Mr. R. P. Riethe deserves the lasting gratitude of Victorians, abundant water and excellent wharfage are afforded for shipping of any draught. The shore line of Victoria harbor, which is entirely protected by the natural conformation of the land, is about seven miles in length, good anchorage being found in many places, while well-appointed wharves extend for a mile or more in almost unbroken succession. Here it is that dozens of steamers, including the fine fleet of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and sailing craft are to be found at all seasons of the year receiving or discharging freight. The majority of the wharves are lighted by electricity, and all are provided with the most approved appliances for the quick dispatch of business. Along the waterfront, too, are found many of the manufacturers that are doing their part towards advancing Victoria's commercial importance—the Breckman & Ker mills, the Chemical Works, the Weller Bros', furniture factory, the paint factory, the Pendray Soap Works and the Albion Iron Works, foundries and machine shops, in which anything in steel or iron is turned out.

Victoria's business streets are wide and handsome. The policy of the people

has been not to concentrate the business life of the city upon any one street, hence, Government, Fort, Yates, Douglas, Broad and Johnson streets are all busy thoroughfares, while a vast amount of substantial business is transacted daily—with very little show—on Wharf street, the mart of the wholesaler.

In this particular point will be seen an illustration of the conservative policy that has made the city's credit what it is; the boom policy so common to the cities of the West is thoroughly lacking here; the business atmosphere is different; credits are maintained and Eastern merchants express a preference for Victoria orders over any others in the West.

So high indeed is the credit of the city, which naturally takes its color from the credit of the individual citizens, that when a consolidation of various outstanding municipal loans was brought about only a few weeks ago, the council was able to place the new debentures, amounting to \$210,000, with a life of only twenty years, bearing a per cent. interest at 4 per cent. above par. Had it not been for the disturbing influences of the war in the Transvaal an even better bargain might have been made, while it is worthy of note and significant of the character of Victoria business men, that the purchasers were a home financial organization—the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency.

From the heights upon which many of the wealthiest residents have built their homes, the scene presented is truly a majestic one. The well ordered, picturesque city in the foreground; beyond, the shimmering harbor and straits, reflecting the deep blue of the sky; across this grand body of water, the Straits of Juan de Fuca, is seen the glittering, snow-capped, uneven line of peaks of the Olympic range, extending over the western part of the State of Washington; to their east, on the other side of Puget Sound, the forest-covered foothills, and then the mountains themselves of the Cascade range towering into sight, and presided over by the great snow-capped peaks of Mount Baker, Mount Hood, the Sisters, and Mount Rainier, the pride of Washington. Further to the north loom up the white saw-tooth peaks of the great ranges of British Columbia—the Fraser and the Selkirk—while between them and the point of vision extend the Straits of Georgia, dotted with innumerable islands.

Such continuous scenic splendor can be viewed at no other place in the North-west; every variety of scenery is familiar to Victorians—from the city and pleasure grounds to the stern, imposing and majestic panorama of mountain or of sea.

One of the first and most natural exclamations of the visitor is, "Why, how many handsome homes you have!" And so there are. Probably no other city in Canada possesses more costly and magnificent yet homelike mansions than does Belcher street; and besides Belcher street there are the Gorge road, Rockland avenue, Oak Bay avenue, Callisto Bay road, Esquimalt road, and half a dozen others of similar attractiveness. Each resident of Victoria aims to own his own home, the percentage of householders who are the owners of their premises being greater here than in any other city of the Dominion.

Each residence is set like a jewel in its own well-appointed and well-cared-for grounds, and the taste of the owners is apparent in the beauty of their home surroundings as well as in the architecture of the houses themselves. In parks and drives, too, the same love of beauty is apparent. Beacon Hill Park has few rivals on the continent. It comprises two or three hundred acres, well-wooded in part, and intersected with carriage drives, lined by royal old oaks, over whose heads centuries have passed. Two or three miniature lakes, bordered by green lawns and pebbly beaches, are the home of a choice collection of waterfowl; while in the deer park and the bear pit are to be found specimens of many of the animals and birds native to the province.

The sides of Beacon Hill proper afford a recreation ground for the city, unsurpassed for cricket, baseball, lacrosse and kindred sports, which are in progress almost every afternoon nine months out of the year. In the summer time thousands meet under the spreading trees and listen to the excellent music furnished by the local bands.

The establishment of a second park in the city's western suburb is now under consideration, while a strong syndicate, represented locally by Mr. Henry Croft, has secured an option that will probably be taken up within a very few days, for the transformation of what are known as the James Bay tide flats, a tract of thirteen acres or thereabouts in the very heart of the city, into a most complete and handsomely equipped general recreation park.

The Gorge, formed by the outgoing and

incoming tides, on Victoria Arm, which runs inland from the sea for four or five miles, is another attractive natural park, which is popular with Victorians. Here it is that the regattas take place each 24th of May, for Victoria is an eminently loyal city and its celebration of the Queen's Birthday are famous far and wide. Beautiful drives extend from the city in all directions—to Goldstream, to various points on the sea coast, and to Esquimalt, three miles away, and also connected by electric railway. Here is the most perfect harbor on the Coast, in which the warships of Britain are constantly to be found. Here, too, and in the near vicinity, are the Esquimalt fortifications and the barracks of the Royal Artillery and Engineers; here are the marine railways, provided by private enterprise for the accommodation of merchant shipping; and here, in Esquimalt proper, the naval yard and dry dock, the latter built of huge blocks of stone and capable of accommodating the largest ships of war that visit the Pacific ocean.

Oak Bay is still another popular seaside suburb connected by the busy electric road. This is rapidly becoming the summer resort of many wealthy citizens, its charming surroundings, attractive beach and facilities for every form of seaside enjoyment bringing it into constantly growing favor. There is a thoroughly first-class tourist hotel here also, which commands the patronage of the best classes of visitors from all parts of America.

Sewerage is upon the separate system, the general scheme being as recommended by the eminent engineer Mr. Randolph Hering, of New York, the sewage of the city being carried far out to sea by the tide.

In the matter of electric railways the city is again specially favored, the system of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, under the efficient local management of Mr. A. T. Goward, giving quick and cheap communication between all parts of the city, as well as to the suburbs of Oak Bay, Esquimalt, Victoria West, Spring Ridge, Oakland, Beacon Hill, etc.

By steamboats of elegance and speed, the city has daily connection with the Canadian Pacific railway at Vancouver; the Northern Pacific and Great Northern at Seattle and Tacoma; and the Union Pacific and Southern systems at Portland, while a regular service is so maintained with San Francisco and other Coast points to the south, direct steamers between Victoria and San Francisco sailing every five days. Alaska and the northern seas, too, the keys to the Klondike, Atlin, and Cassiar goldfields, are served by another first-class fleet of steamers, many of which are owned locally; the rapidly growing trade of the West Coast of Vancouver Island demands the service of another fleet; still others (and among them the handsomest steamers afloat) are required for the maintenance of regular connection with China and Japan, Hawaii and Australasia, and Cape Nome, Victoria enjoying the proud position of first port of call and last of departure for practically all trans-Pacific lines, as well as all northern lines.

Two railway systems at present enter the city; the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road connecting Victoria with the centres of the coal mining districts, the promising gold-copper mines of Mount Sicker, and the outlet of the Alberni road; while the Victoria and Sidney road traverses the rich agricultural district of the Saanich peninsula having its terminus at Sidney, from which point a railway ferry connection with some point on the Mainland is looked for in the near future.

In the matter of public buildings, as well as residential structures, Victoria leads the Pacific Northwest, for the new parliament block is beyond doubt the most magnificent architectural pile in all the West. Besides, there may be mentioned the new postoffice, custom house, the provincial jail, and reformatory, the law courts, the City Hall, the Drill Hall, Jubilee Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Ann's Convent, and many others, all of which reflect in a manner the solidity that is characteristic of the city.

The number of churches has, within



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
(New Westminster).

the last few years, been increased by the erection of several whose superiors in tasteful architecture cannot be found on the Coast. Prominent among these may be named St. Andrew's (R.C.), St. Andrew's Metropolitan Methodist, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian churches, while the erection is also contemplated of a magnificent structure to crown Church Hill, replacing the present Anglican Cathedral there. The city schools, too, are substantial, thoroughly modern, and well-arranged buildings, in which every detail of a liberal education is provided for.



# OUR REPRESENTATIVES

**Brief Sketches of the Men Who Will Shape the Destinies of the Province.**

**A Number of Notable Additions to the Debating Strength of the Legislature.**

In preparing the present edition, the Times has sought to make the information regarding members as complete as possible. With this object in view, circulars were dispatched to all the members-elect the day following the general elections, asking for a photograph of each and for certain data. Some responded to this request, some sent only the information without the photograph, and some sent neither. Where possible this data has been secured in other ways, but in some instances it was impossible to secure it at all. This is the sole reason why in a few cases the sketches are very meagre. Had all the members responded with the promptness of some, the list would have been a complete one.



**H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, M.P.P.**  
(Victoria).

The senior member for the city of Victoria does not require any introduction to the readers of the Times. He possesses the advantage, so valuable in political life, of knowing almost everyone in the city personally. His father, Dr. Helmcken, officiated at the birth of a large proportion of those who are now his son's constituents. But apart from this the joviality of H. Dallas, or "Our Harry," as he is generally called, is an important factor in his popularity. He was born here December 23rd, 1850, and received his education at the Victoria Collegiate school and at Edinburgh University. He was married in 1895 to Hannah Jane Goodwin. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1894, and in the subsequent general elections of 1898 and 1900 he was returned at the head of the ticket. In Dominion politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, but in local affairs he has always pursued a more or less independent course. His friends say he will soon bear the prefix "Hon."

**C. E. POOLEY, M.P.P.**  
(Esquimalt).

The ex-President of the Council in the Turner administration was again returned for Esquimalt this year, a distinction he has enjoyed since 1882. He is a son of Thos. Pooley, of Huntingdonshire, England. He was born at Uxbridge, England, in 1845, and educated at the Upwood and Bedford Grammar schools. Coming to British Columbia he entered the public service and was called to the bar in 1877. In 1887 he became a Q.C. He was Speaker of the Legislature from 1887 to 1889; President of the Council in the Robson cabinet, and in the Davis and Turner ministries. He married in 1899, Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Fisher, formerly M.P.P. for Esquimalt. Their daughter became the bride of Hon. Victor A. Stanley, B.N., son of Lord Dufferin, in 1896. Mr. Pooley is a Conservative.

**JAMES STABLES, M.P.P.**  
(Cassiar).

Capt. Irving, who has been successful in so many political battles, suffered defeat this year at the hands of the subject of this sketch, with whom he contested Cassiar. The newly-elected member is little known in Victoria, but a recent issue of the Bennett Star contains the following regarding him from the pen of an admirer: "Apart from the political views with which he is identified, the new member is certain to be an acquisition to the British Columbia parliament. Of a strong, robust mind, he is possessed of great good sense, and is gifted with a natural eloquence which makes him a forcible, attractive public speaker. What has won the confidence of his supporters more than anything else is the high principle which hitherto has guarded his conduct and made him the avowed enemy of 'bribe' and everything crooked. Mr. Stables takes a deep interest in all mining affairs and has pledged himself to introduce numerous amendments to the present mining laws, which we think will be welcomed by miners generally. The new member, it may be mentioned, is a Scotsman and comes from the county of Aberdeen, whose sons are reckoned to be among the hardest-headed of any county in Scotland."



**JOSEPH HUNTER, M.P.P.**  
(Cariboo).

The subject of this sketch is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. He was educated at the grammar school and then at Marischal College and the University of Aberdeen. He is a civil engineer by profession. He came from Scotland to Cariboo in 1864, where he remained till 1871. In that year he was elected a representative of the Cariboo district in the first parliament under Confederation. He sat in parliament till 1875. In 1872 he joined the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific railway, soon attaining the rank of divisional engineer. He has been associated with all the operations connected with railway survey, location and exploration in every portion of the province. In 1876, on the recommendation of Mr. Sandford Fleming, he was elected by the Dominion government to relieve the international boundary line on the Skeena river between the Dominion of Canada and the United States territory of Alaska, and the maps of the survey and the report are now deposited in the archives of Ottawa. In 1877-78 he explored, mapped and reported on the Pine River Pass as a railway route through the Rocky Mountains. In 1884 he became chief engineer of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway. He located and constructed that road, organized the operating department, and continued for 10 years chief engineer and general superintendent. In 1889 he was elected member for Cariboo, and was re-elected for the same constituency in 1893. He was for four years chairman of the private bill committee and supply, and Deputy speaker. For two years he was a member of the Victoria city council and a house commissioner. He went to Cariboo in 1864, and has been engaged in mining since that time. He was defeated at the general election, 1898, but elected senior member for Cariboo in 1900. In Dominion politics Mr. Hunter is a Conservative and in provincial politics Independent.



**E. C. SMITH, M.P.P.**  
(Southeast Kootenay).

E. C. Smith, elected for Southeast Kootenay riding, was born in Michigan in 1852, and was educated at the Ash Swamp Academy, Ronald county. He came to this province eight years ago. In Dominion politics Mr. Smith is a Liberal, and in the local house he is a Liberal.

eral Maritime. He has had no political experience and is one of the new men in the local legislature. He has spent considerable time on the frontier, and as a rancher in Minnesota, also as a prospector in Montana and British Columbia. He is a miner and his residence is at Port-Stratford.

**CAPT. R. G. TATLOW, M.P.P.**  
(Vancouver).

Although the above member for Vancouver has not had any political experience, he can scarcely be described as a tyro, as he received a very valuable training in provincial matters while acting as secretary to Governor Richards, and also to Governor Cornwall. Capt. Tatlow is a native of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, but received his education at Cheltenham, Eng. The last twenty years of his life have been spent in the province, partly in the various duties above mentioned, and lately as a broker in the city of Vancouver. His wife is a daughter of A. J. Cambie, also of the Terminal City. The new member is a straight Conservative, being elected on that ticket at the last general election, together with Mayor Gordon. He will also favor a Conservative party in the House.

**J. OLIVER, M.P.P.**  
(Delta).

Considerable surprise was expressed when, in the last general election, ex-Speaker Forster was defeated by the then government candidate, Mr. Oliver, the successful candidate and member-elect for the riding. He is a Delta man, having been born in Harrison on the 31st of July, 1856. He came to British Columbia twenty-three years ago and engaged in farming. In 1887 he married Miss Woodward, of Mud Bay. In Dominion politics he is a Liberal, and was elected to the present Legislature as a supporter of the government of Hon. Joseph Martin.

**HON. JAS. DUNSMUIR.**  
(South Nanaimo).

If he follows the precedent which he himself has established while in opposition, the leader of the House will not weary the members with his prolixity. Premier Dunsmuir is perhaps the most matter of fact man of the present House, and if he is allowed his way, the business of the session will be dispatched with the least possible delay. Very reserved and retiring, he has never yet shown the House his political capabilities.



**SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.**  
(Lieut. Gov. of B. C.).

The Hon. Sir Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere was born in France, December 5th, 1829. He was educated in Paris. In March, 1855, he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. Upon the dismissal of the De Boucherville government in March, 1878, he became Premier and Commissioner of Public Works. His ministry resigned on October 30th, 1879. He sat for Lotbiniere in the Canadian Assembly from 1861 until the time of the Union, when he was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly. He continued to sit in both Houses until the general elections of 1874, at which year he retired from the Commons and continued to sit in the Legislative Assembly till he resigned in 1885. He was elected to his present seat at the general elections of 1890. Upon the formation of the Liberal government by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he was appointed Controller of Inland Revenue, July 9th, 1896. By an act of parliament passed at the session of 1897 he became Minister of Inland Revenue instead of Controller. In May, 1895, he was created a K.C.M.G. A few weeks ago upon the gubernatorial office in British Columbia, Governor McInnes he was appointed to the gubernatorial office in British Columbia.

**HON. J. D. PRENTICE.**  
(Provincial Secretary).



**HON. J. H. TURNER.**  
(Minister of Finance).  
**HON. W. C. WELLS.**  
(Chief Com. of Lands and Works).

**HON. JAS. DUNSMUIR.**  
(Pres. of the Council).

**HON. D. M. EBERTS.**  
(Attorney-General).

**HON. R. McBRIDE.**  
(Minister of Mines).

## PREMIER AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

ties, and his career in a position where he will be compelled to defend the policy of the administration which bears his name. In the face of a number of clever oppositionists, will be watched with interest. Although not born here, the Premier has resided in this province and city since childhood. Since the death of Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir, the administration of the immense coal mining, railroad and shipping business of the Dunsmuir estate has fallen largely upon him, and he has discharged these duties in a way which has increased the assets of that estate. One effect of his selection as Premier of the province has been the restoration, to a degree, of the confidence of investors—a confidence which had been shaken rather rudely.

**HON. J. H. TURNER.**  
(Victoria).

The Minister of Finance is the veteran of the quartette who represent Victoria in the legislature. He is the son of John Turner, both his parents being English. He was born in 1824 at Glasgow, New-Island, Suffolkshire, and was educated at Whitstable, New Canterbury. He married, in 1858, Elizabeth Elbeck, of Cumberland, Eng. Coming to this city,

he was first elected to the legislature in 1885, and has sat continuously since that time. He became Minister of Finance and Agriculture in the ministry of Hon. A. E. B. Davis from 1887-1889. He held the same portfolios in the Robson ministry till 1892. He was Premier and Minister of Finance and Agriculture from 1895 until 1898, when his ministry was dismissed by Governor McInnes. When Premier Dunsmuir was summoned in June to form a ministry he offered the portfolio of Finance to Mr. Turner, who accepted. Mr. Turner is a Conservative.

**HON. D. M. EBERTS.**  
(South Victoria).

Perhaps the ablest all-round speaker on the government benches is D. M. Eberts, Q.C., who, under the new order of things, finds himself back in the portfolio which he occupied in the Turner administration. He is the son of the late W. D. Eberts of Chatham, Ont., where he was born in 1850, and at which grammar school he received his primary education. He afterwards attended Hellenic College, London. He was called to the bar in 1882. In 1884 he married Mabel Hope, eldest daughter

of Wm. Charles, late inspecting chief factor of the H.B.C. Co. He has sat continuously since 1890. In Dominion affairs he is a Liberal-Conservative.

**HON. RICH. McBRIDE.**  
(Dewdney).

The above is one of Westminster's young sons, who has already laid for himself the foundations of a career. He was born in the Royal City in December, 1870, and educated in the city's public and high schools. In 1890 he graduated from the Dalhousie Law school in Halifax, taking the degree of LL.B. He studied law with the late T. C. Atkinson and with Corbould & McColl. In 1892 he was called to the bar, and in the year following commenced the practice of his profession in his native city. In both Dominion and provincial politics he has for three years manifested a lively concern, culminating in his election to the local House of Assembly for the riding of Dewdney in the general election of 1898, after a very creditable, if unsuccessful, contest of New Westminster district for Dominion honors with the present member in the general election of 1896. His opponent in the provincial contest was Charles

Whetham, and Mr. McBride was returned as a supporter of the Turner government, and his victory was for him the sobriquet of "Dewdney Dick." He was again returned in the last election. A few months ago he was sworn in as Minister of Mines. Mr. McBride, with characteristic enterprise, has lately extended his legal business to the Ardo goldfields, where he has quite a large clientele.

**HON. J. D. PRENTICE.**  
(East Lillooet).

The Provincial Secretary in the Dunsmuir administration is of Scotch parentage, being born at "The Grange," Larkhall, Scotland, in 1831. He was educated at Fettes College, Edinburgh. He married Miss Mabel Clare Galpin, daughter of Thomas Dixon Galpin, of Bristol House, Richmond, Surrey, Eng. He is manager of the Western Canadian Ranching Co. He was elected to the legislature in 1898, and on the formation of the Dunsmuir cabinet was sworn in as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education.

**HON. W. C. WELLS.**  
(Northeast Kootenay).

The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in the present administration is regarded as one of the solid men of the House. He was born at Vanlec, Ont., being a son of the late Sheriff Wells, of Prescott and Russell, and a brother of ex-Speaker R. M. Wells of this Ontario House. It will thus be seen that his early training and association was in the direction of a political career. He was engaged for some time in business in Montreal, but came to British Columbia in 1886. He is at present directing his attention to the lumber trade in the riding of which he is the representative. He was recently sworn in as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Hon. Mr. Wells is a Liberal.

**W. W. B. McINNES, M.P.P.**  
(Nanaimo).

One of the ablest of the Oppositionist who will face the administration in the present House will be William Wallace Burns McInnes, who, after a career which promised much in the Dominion House, resigned his seat prior to the last elections, and entering the local lists succeeded in defeating one of the strongest men of the anti-Martin party, John Berden. The representative of North Nanaimo is the youngest son of ex-Gov. Thos. R. McInnes, and was born

1873-1877, and was elected to the legislature in 1889, and returned at the general elections of 1890, 1894, 1898, and 1900. He is a Conservative in Dominion politics and is a supporter of the present administration.



**DENNIS MURPHY, M.P.P.**  
(West Yale).

The elections of West Yale have adopted an entirely different policy this year in the selection of a representative, from that followed by them for a long time previously. For many years they returned for that riding one of the veterans of the Legislature, ex-Premier Semlin. This year, when Mr. Semlin dropped out of the race and intimated his intention of resting upon his well-earned honors, he recommended as his successor in the representation of the riding a young lawyer, well known to many in this city. This was Dennis Murphy, of Ashcroft, whose victory was such a signal, as that his opponent, G. W. Heber, even with the prestige of a portfolio, was unable to save his deposit. Mr. Murphy, like the Minister of Finance, is not only a young man, but he is a Native Son, having been born at Lac la Pêche. He received his education at Ottawa University. He was married in 1890 to Miss P. O'Brien. Unfortunately he did not long enjoy married happiness, Mrs. Murphy dying two years later. He has had no previous municipal or political experience, but it is prophesied that he will be a distinct addition to the debating talent of the House.



**W. H. HAYWARD, M.P.P.**  
(Esquimalt).

One of the new faces on the member list comes with Mr. W. H. Hayward, Esquimalt, who has been so closely identified with farmers' institute work, that he can hardly be described as a new comer in the public life of the province. He was an active member of the Esquimalt Farmers' Institute, and was elected to the Esquimalt School Board, 1897, at the same time. He was educated at Sutton Valence grammar school, at Dover College, and at the Crystal Palace School of Engineering. From 1885 to 1889 he engaged in various plantings in Virginia, and then removed to British Columbia. He has been president of the Central Farmers' Institute since its organization; president of the Methosin institute, director of the Durham's Association of British Columbia, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, and a member of the Anglican Synod for the diocese of Columbia. In 1898 he was defeated by (then) votes in Esquimalt, his running mate being D. W. Higgins. This year, he was returned for the same constituency at the head of the ticket. He will support the present administration, having been elected — anti-Martinite.



**S. A. ROGERS, M.P.P.**  
(Cariboo).

S. A. Rogers, the new member-elect for Cariboo, was born in 1840, in Ireland, and was educated in Prince Edward county, Ontario. He came to this province thirty-eight years ago, and was elected to the local legislature in 1890 and 1894. He was a notary public and held for Cariboo district for five years. In Federal politics he is a Conservative, and in the local house he will stand as an Independent. By occupation Mr. Rogers is a merchant.









A CORNER OF THE MUSEUM.

## SOME OF THE DEPARTMENTS

A Glance at a Few of the Offices in Which the Machinery of Government Operates.

That portion of the machinery of government which is seen on the floor of the chamber, forms an inconsiderable part of the activities of the administration. Those whose business necessitates frequent visits to the buildings, understand better than the average man what an immense volume of business is daily transacted in an unostentatious way in the different departments. Deputy ministers, and civil service clerks look after the details, and all the monotonous minutiae of governmental administration,

E. O. SCHOFIELD,  
(Provincial Librarian.)

while the minister does the honors on the floor of the House.

In departments such as that of Lands and Works, and of the Treasury, the deputy minister becomes, by years of experience, and responsibility, a most important official, without whose aid the minister would often be hopelessly at sea. Under our form of government, where ministers often follow one another in such rapid succession, the presence of these trusted departmental officers is of the greatest value to the country. It is this safeguard which permits of the machinery of government running along smoothly and continuously, even when cabinets are falling and when political parties are suffering from disintegration and decay.

It has been found impossible, in the limited space available in this issue, to give a detailed description of such important departments as the Lands and Works, the Treasury, Attorney-General, Education, Provincial Secretary, and others. Brief notices are, however, ap-

peared, of some of the offices, which, in some instances, are brought more in contact than others with the general public.

### THE LIBRARY.

An Important Institution Which Deserves Greater Attention at the Hands of the Government.

There is one department of the provincial civil service which, hitherto, has not received that care and attention at the hands of our legislators which its importance justifies and necessarily demands. Reference is made to the library of the legislative assembly. Peculiarly enough, when the plans of the new government buildings were prepared no provision was made for proper accommodation for the needs and requirements of a modern library. While the best has been made of the rooms which have been set aside, yet the present quarters of the library are so confined as to almost entirely prohibit the proper arrangement and classification of the volumes placed therein. This necessarily retards progress to a great extent. The importance of a good reference library cannot be overestimated. There should be at least one place in the province where works of reference of all kinds might be consulted, and where reliable information concerning the various industries and resources of the province could be readily obtained.

The need of a good library is especially exemplified during the sessions of the legislature when the members find it necessary to have ready at hand information on all matters of subjects. It is to be hoped that in the future the library will not be neglected. Money would be well spent in enlarging its scope and increasing its efficiency.

Mr. E. O. Schofield, the present librarian, has paid a great deal of attention to library management and administration, and if his ideas could be carried out a great improvement could be effected in this institution. The soul of courtesy and energy, he brings also to his labors the enthusiasm of youth. Already he has, with the limited accommodation at his disposal, made this department one of the most efficient in the service.

### THE SECTION OF MINES.

One of the Busiest of the Legislative Offices—Its Recent Creation as a Separate Department.

It is only since 1898 that the Department of Mines has enjoyed its distinction as a separate office and portfolio. Previous to that year it was auxiliary to that of the Provincial Secretary, although the rapid development of the

mineral resources of the province convinced some members of the cabinet years before that that branch of industry should engage the undivided attention of one member of the administration. In the year mentioned the Semlin government created the office, and appointed to it Hon. Fred. Hume. He was followed, in the Martin regime, by Hon. Smith-Curtis, while the present occupant of the portfolio is Hon. Richard McBride.

During the connection with the department of W. A. Carlyle, until recently provincial mineralogist, great strides were made in establishing the office in popular favor, and this good work has been perpetuated by Mr. W. F. Robertson, his successor, who took charge of the work in 1898 when Mr. Carlyle went into the employ of the B. A. C. Corporation.

The progress which has been made in this office is well shown by the re-

being Hon. John Robson, at that time provincial secretary. Specimens were, of course, not plentiful, but Mr. Fannin, under whose charge the institution was placed, donated his collection to the province, thus making a very good nucleus for the fine assortment which has since been accumulated. Mr. Fannin at the time of his appointment was one of the leading hunters and students of natural history in the province.

In 1898 the collection was transferred from the old building into the spacious quarters which it now occupies, and where accommodation was available for many specimens which had not been mounted previously owing to the space they would require. Navigators, hunters, scientific men, and officers of H. M. fleet

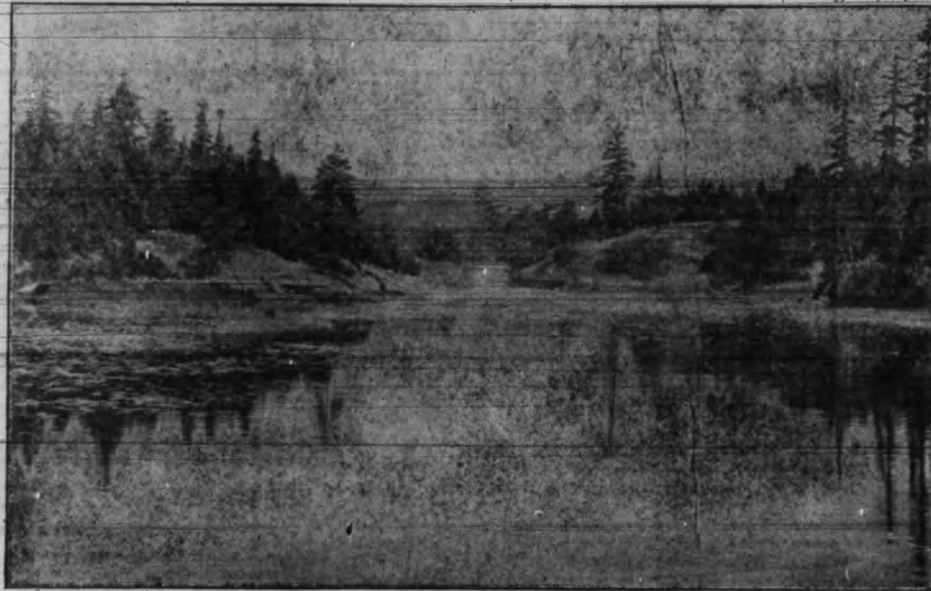
Photo by Savannah.  
JOHN FANNIN,  
(Curator Prov. Museum.)

have contributed generously, the result being a display of a provincial fauna which is a source of pride to the residents of British Columbia.

### THE PRINTING BUREAU.

A Glance at the Department Which is Presided Over by the Queen's Printer.

One of the busiest portions of the legislative pile, especially during the ses-



BELOW THE GORGE.

markable increase in the receipts. Applications for leases, fees, etc., have doubled during the last two years, while the general importance of the department has amply justified the creation of a portfolio of mines.

### THE MUSEUM.

An Interesting Section Where Specimens of the Fauna of the Province are Preserved.

Few of the great throng of visitors and tourists, who include Victoria in their itinerary, fail to visit the Provincial Museum, which, under the direction of its veteran curator, John Fannin, has attained a prominent place among institutions of a similar character on the continent. That it is unequalled in the Dominion of Canada is conceded by all whose knowledge of the subject warrants their speaking with authority. It was founded in 1887, the promoter

LIEUT.-COL. WOLFENDEN,  
(Queen's Printer.)

work to the Queen's Printer and his staff, for through him alone can copies of these documents be secured for submission to the legislature.

This bureau is not, properly speaking, one of the show rooms of the building, although very few newspaper men, visiting the Capital, fail to visit it and to admire the completeness of the plant which has there been accumulated. Started in 1893 with a small Columbian press and half a dozen cases of type, it

has been steadily improved, enlarged, and modernized, until to-day an inventory of the plant would probably disclose an asset of the province worth \$30,000 or \$35,000. Every facility necessary for pamphlet binding, numbering, embossing, etc., has been provided, and the work turned out is of the very highest type.

Lieut.-Colonel Wolfenden has held the post of Queen's printer since 1893. In that year the Sappers and Miners, of which he was a member, were disbanded, and as, prior to that time, he had been doing the government work as well as the regimental printing on a small press owned by the Engineers, he was appointed by Sir James Douglas to a similar post in the government employ. In 1896 Vancouver Island was united to the Mainland, thus increasing the work of the office, while in 1898 the capital was removed from New Westminster to Victoria. Since that time Col. Wolfenden

ber of years past has been Mr. J. L. Anderson, whose constant aim has been to emphasize the necessity of greater attention to this work. He has persistently pressed this upon the attention of the ministers, and the increased efficiency of the office must be taken as an indication that his efforts have not been fruitless.

That section of the department relating to horticulture is presided over by Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, an official who has been most painstaking in his efforts to prevent the introduction of the parasites and pests which have obtained such a foothold, especially in California, with which our communication is so frequent. Mr. Palmer is an expert in his department, and his services have been found most useful to the class they are designed to protect and benefit.

A valuable collection of British Columbia fruits, preserved, whole, in jars, is kept on view in one of the rooms of the office, and gives the visitor an idea of what he could obtain in no other way, of the fertility of the province, and the abundance of the fruits which thrive in this climate. In an adjoining room is shown a varied assortment of grains and grasses, the former, both in jars and in the straw, the whole amply demonstrating that the province is as prolific in its fields as in its orchards. A large number of specimens of woods, etc., from this and other countries, complete the display.

### GUARD OF HONOR.

The Escort for the Lieutenant-Governor to Be Furnished by the Fifth Regiment, C. A.

It was originally intended that the corps which furnished a guard of honor to Sir H. J. J. upon his arrival in the city, should perform a similar office to the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the House. This was a Co. 3rd R.C.R., under the command of Lieut.-Col. McKay, which was assigned a few months since to duty in Victoria, and which occupies as a barracks the old Marine Hospital on the Esplanade side of Victoria harbor. There are about seventy men in the company, which will shortly be raised to full company strength, namely 125 men.

The dispatch of A. Co. to Red Hill to take field training with the Royal Engineers prevented this plan being carried out, and the guard will now be furnished by the Fifth Regiment, C.A., which is temporarily in command of Major Williams during the absence from the city of Lieut.-Col. Gregory.

The non-commissioned officers and men paraded at the Drill Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. McConnan is in command of the guard, and is assisted in his duties by Lieuts. Martin and Langley.

The pay-master sergeant and band is also in attendance.

### VICE-REGAL VISITORS.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto Coming to Victoria.

The social season in the Capital this summer promises to be an exceptionally brilliant one. Victorians have always been famous for their hospitality and for the round of entertainment which makes the summer season in the Capital

an almost continuous whirl of gaiety. Tennis, yachting, boating and golf parties supplement the more conventional forms of entertainment, while garden fetes of all kinds are always popular, largely from the fact that Victoria is a city of cozy lawns and gardens.

This summer, in addition to the ordinary round of social diversion, a distinct impetus will be given these events by the residence here of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Minto leaves Ottawa to-day and will arrive in this city about the 31st of the month. He has taken a suite of rooms at Mount Baker Hotel, and has in addition rented the furnished home of Capt. Oliver Phillips-Walley for the summer. Here he will install his family and suite, while His Excellency and Lady Minto will go North after a few days' rest in Victoria. They intend to visit Skagway, Bennett and possibly Dawson.

On his return Lord Minto is expected to spend a short time here prior to leaving for a tour of the interior and of the Northwest, and the time he spends here will be very fully taken up with social

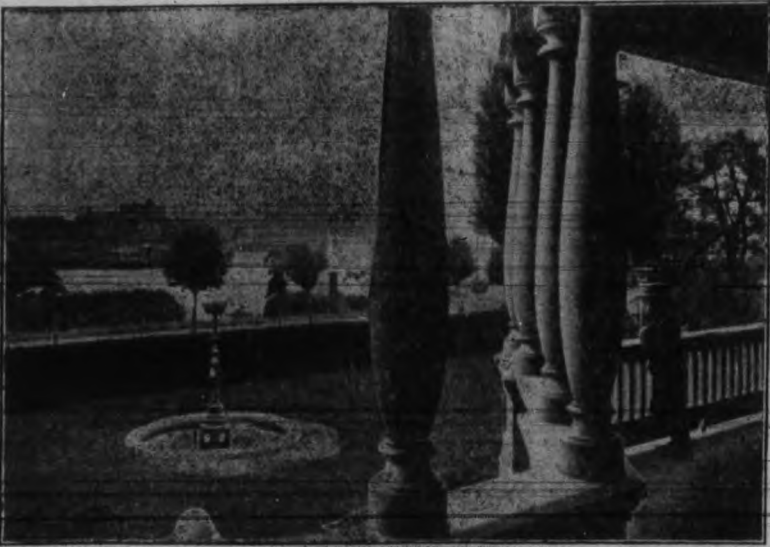
Photo by Lowe.  
W. R. ROBERTSON,  
(Provincial Mineralogist.)

events. A reception of some kind will be arranged by the city.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is also famous as a hospitable entertainer, and although he has been unable to receive to any extent so far, owing to his not having yet taken up his residence at Government House, the temporary home of the Governor, on Moss street is sure to be a centre of social activity upon the arrival of Lady Joly.

The presence of so many of the officers of the fleet and of the army, with their wives, is also a very gratifying feature of the life of the Capital, and one which contributes in no small degree to the pleasure of those whose joy is in entertainment.

Indoor sports, when properly taken are often more essential than external baths. The four avenues of elimination must remain unobstructed if perfect health is to be obtained or retained; thus being free to perform the functions that Nature has intended.—Ladies' Home Journal.



A PRIVATE LAWN, JAMES BAY.



VICTORIA ARM—CRAIGFLOWER BRIDGE.